

General Dietmar At the Bat

By a Veteran Commander

ON MONDAY, Feb. 15, the Soviet High Command did not issue a special communique, either because there was nothing sensational to report, or because current operations required a period of silence (the former is more probable).

On the War Fronts

In the "silence" which ensued, the voice of Berlin erupted with rather pathetic explanations.

The prominent German military commentator General von Dietmar offered a real whopper for domestic consumption. Here is what he said:

"No limitations are placed on the German High Command as to the depth of the mobile defensive operations that are being conducted at the moment."

Then, he comforted the German-in-the-street with the following:

"Distance when viewed purely from the point of supplies is always the enemy of those who advance. Until now we have always been at a disadvantage. NOW THE TABLES HAVE BEEN TURNED (our emphasis)."

And so we witness the pathetic picture of a man who doubtless is strategically "literate," an officer with an education, blabbering unmitigated rot at the command of that "General-of-Intuition" who has put his southern armies into a terrible fix.

SO THE "tables have been turned" and the Germans will not be at "a disadvantage anymore," i.e., everything is going well for the Wehrmacht, because at last it is retreating. Such is the gist of Dietmar's stuff (here, by the way, is an opportunity for Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin to learn a new one in wiggling).

All this nonsense is, of course, being dispensed for the purpose of preparing the German public for further retreats of the Wehrmacht. German commentator Captain Sertorius even says that "Kharkov is of secondary strategic importance only" (Kharkov, by the way, is the greatest railroad hub in the Soviet Union, second to Moscow only).

As to the real situation on the Eastern Front, it continues to deteriorate for the enemy. The Germans are counter-attacking viciously in the Kramatorsk and Voroshilovsk areas, as well as south of Kharkov, but these counter-attacks are of little avail.

It would appear that with the capture of Kuteinikov by the Red Army the last railroad link between Rostov and Taganrog and the West has been severed. However, such a penetration seems so unbelievably deep that it can be explained only in the following two ways: a. there are several places called Kuteinikovo and the one captured is not the station halfway between Rostov and Stalino; b. if it is, it has been captured by guerrillas or a parachute landing party.

ROMMEL and Arnim having joined forces (as we claimed they had some time ago) delivered a severe blow to American troops in the region east of Fafsa, on the way to Stak and Gabes, and have penetrated their lines to a depth of some 18 or 20 miles. It is reported that Fafsa has been evacuated by our troops. Thus the junction of our Tunisian forces with the British Eighth Army has been postponed and the enemy has increased his place d'armes. Rommel obviously wants to lean his left flank against the salt marshes of Chott Djerid, directly west of Gabes.

General Montgomery, who had been reported "facing the Mareth Line" more than two weeks ago, appears to be still quite far from it, at Ben Gardane.

As to the weather in Tunisia, it does not seem to have hampered German armor in the thrust at Fafsa.

Latest reports have it that American troops have thrown the Germans back eight miles in one sector of that front.

Nothing of importance happened on the other fronts.

Yanks Raid St. Nazaire U-Boat Base

Know What Is Happening



The Red Army has always been eager to learn and to know what is going on. Magazines and newspapers have had widespread circulation in the ranks of the army. Here we see a group of Red Army soldiers reading a Soviet paper.

Fight Off Nazi Planes

A BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 16 (UP).—Flying Fortresses and Liberators made the heaviest American raid of the war today on the Nazi submarine base of St. Nazaire, fighting off swarms of yellow-nosed Focke-Wulf fighters from Marshal Herman Goering's own personal squadron and dropping tons of bombs that left the French coastal base under a pall of smoke.

Six of the big bombers failed to return from the 600-mile round trip that sent the new allied air offensive against Nazi Europe into its fourth day of round-the-clock operations.

It was the sixth American raid on St. Nazaire and, according to Lieut. John W. Farrar, Mattoon, Ill., who has been over there four times before, "this was the worst plastering we've ever given them."

The big bombers apparently took a heavy toll of the FW 190's which duelled with them for more than an hour but there was no final tabulation available tonight.

'Still Bigger Victories To Come,' Says Red Star

MOSCOW, Feb. 16.—A Red Star editorial on the Red Army advance into the Donetz Basin emphasizes that "enemy troops have lost their earlier confidence and swagger" and cannot bear the appearance of Soviet tanks in their rear. "The Stalingrad rout," it says, "has shaken the German army to its foundations."

"It is important," says Red Star, "to develop the offensive regardless of difficulties, not to give the Germans a chance to recover."

"The Soviet troops and their generals have entered their real military maturity... the tactics of wedges, encirclement, and swift raids on the enemy's rear have split up the German troops, upset their leadership... From a purely military viewpoint, the all-important and decisive thing in this offensive is the speed of operations."

"German losses in manpower and equipment," says Red Star, "are far bigger today than they have ever been during the war. The significance of our offensive lies not only in the destruction of enemy divisions and the clearing of much Soviet territory of the Germans. The present Red Army offensive is a sure guarantee of still bigger victories to come."

Puerto Rican Communists Back Self-Rule Move

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico has declared its solidarity with the "Declaration of Rights and Petition for Justice," the basis of a resolution adopted last week by the Puerto Rican legislature, asking President Roosevelt and Congress to clarify immediately the political status of Puerto Rico, and permit it to elect its own governor in 1944.

The resolution was passed last week, after all political bodies, including the majority

British Union Urges Unity with CIO, AFL

LONDON, Feb. 16. — A strong hope that the British Trades Union Congress delegation now in the United States to discuss Allied labor unity "will meet with the CIO on an equal footing with the AFL" is expressed in the current issue of *Railway Review*, official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen, says *Allied Labor News*.

The NUR, with nearly 400,000 members, is one of the most powerful unions affiliated with the British Trade Union Congress. John Marchbank, who retired as NUR general secretary last month, is one of five British representatives on the Anglo-American trade union committee, now holding meetings in Washington.

"The president of the U. S. treats the AFL and CIO on equal terms," the railway journal states. "On all war committees and boards concerned with production, the AFL and CIO are accorded equal representation. We urge that in the field of international labor relations they may be accorded the same equality."

Discussing the need for unity between the trade union movements of all the United Nations, the edi-

torial says: "It will be recalled that last May Sir Walter Citrine (TUC general secretary) visited Washington to discuss with the AFL the formation of an Anglo-American-Russian joint committee. Unfortunately, this project failed owing to the refusal of leaders of the AFL to be directly associated with the Russian trade unions."

"When Sir Walter Citrine was negotiating with the AFL he also contacted Philip Murray, president of the CIO. But he did so purely unofficially. The TUC's acceptance of the AFL decision and its one-sided character aroused great indignation in the CIO, where it was stigmatized as a miserable and insulting agreement."

"Pointing out that the recent decision of the AFL and CIO to set up joint legislative and jurisdictional committees indicates an improvement of relations between the two organizations, the *Railway Review* concludes:

"The ground for the further development by the TUC of closer and more comprehensive relations between the trade union movements of the United Nations appears now to be more favorable."

"In the name of the Puerto Rican Communist Party and expressing the feeling of the most advanced workers, we hereby express our solidarity with the 'Declaration of Rights and Petition for Justice' which was underwritten by you yesterday in San Juan, demanding for our people the right to elect its own Governor and also for the immediate solution of the political status of Puerto Rico."

"United in the war against Nazism and propagating a much broader unity of all of our people to obtain the most rapid victory of democracy and the application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, we are,

"Cordially,

"Executive Committee, C.P. Puerto Rico,

"Juan Santos Rivera, Pres."

Smolensk Guerrillas Raid Nazis

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (ICN).—Smolensk guerrillas attacked a German aerodrome where they destroyed 14 enemy planes and killed and wounded more than 60 soldiers and officers of the flying personnel, the Soviet Information Bureau reported.

But the guerrillas are striking at the enemy not only in military engagements and raids.

The Soviet press reports that Smolensk guerrillas collected 132,000 rubles among the population and guerrilla detachments behind the enemy lines for the construction of a tank column, "The Smolensk Guerrilla." This sum is an additional contribution to the one and a half million rubles collected by the guerrillas of the Smolensk region at the close of December, 1942.

Soviets Collect Books for Army

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (ICN). — A drive to collect literature for Red Army men is going on in all the cities of the Soviet Union on the initiative of the Moscow members of the Young Communist League.

Moscow's youth has collected some 200,000 books of Russian and world literature, and some 70,000 copies of these books have already been sent to the men and commanders of the Red Army units advancing on the Central Front. Not a few of the Moscow girls enclosed warm letters in the books they sent, and photos of themselves, too.

Here's the full text of the "Declaration" which formed the basis of the Puerto Rican Legislature's resolution last week for clarification of political status and the right to elect a native governor:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PETITION FOR JUSTICE

In order to make it perfectly clear that the petition we herewith make involves an issue of principles without reference to passing local controversies, we state that some of the signers of this petition favor the administration of Governor Rexford G. Tutwell, while others of the signers object to his administration.

"What we forthwith state has nothing to do with this difference of opinion. Our wills are united in what we solemnly declare.

"We proclaim our conviction that the political status of Puerto Rico should be decided. We proclaim our conviction that the political status of Puerto Rico should be decided in consultation with, and by the will of the Puerto Rican people themselves. We proclaim our conviction that this is in accordance with the basic reasons for the fighting of this war; that this is fundamentally a part of the body of principles that prompts free men in their determination to fight the war until final victory is won; that this is embodied in the assertion of anti-colonial policy made by the Presidency of the United States in the Atlantic Charter.

"In view of these truths, we hereby petition the President and the Congress of the United States to decide the political status of Puerto Rico at the earliest possible time, if possible right now on consultation with, and by the free vote of the people of Puerto Rico themselves.

"The President and Congress may rest assured that, if for reasons connected with the best conduct of the war, they feel that this decision should be made after victory is won and while peace is being implemented, we shall wait in fraternal patience until that time.

"There is for consideration before the Congress of the United States a bill introduced by Resident Commissioner Bolivar Pagan giving Puerto Rico the right to elect its governor in nineteen hundred forty-four.

"We favor this bill without reservations in regard to the right, and ask that it be approved in this session of Congress with an amendment providing for the election of the Governor at the earliest possible time after approval of the bill.

"In our judgment, this expresses the unanimous desire, attitude and will of the Puerto Rican people whom we feel honored in representing in all sectors of opinion."

Capitol Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 2nd, 1943.

LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, President, Popular Democratic Party

CELESTINO IRIARTE, President, Republican Union Party

JOSE RAMIREZ SANTIBANEZ, President, Puerto Rican Liberal Party,

The Story of the Red Army:

Men and Morale in the Soviet Defense System

The quality of Soviet weapons can be largely explained by the fact that the initiative of inventors is being encouraged and a good blueprint does not go to sleep in the cubby-holes of the Defense Commissariat. Red tape is cut to the last thread, and every soldier and officer knows it.

An amazing effort was made in the matter of building ships for the Navy. Russia had little facilities for ship building before the Revolution. But the First Five Year Plan enabled the Soviet Union to build a powerful submarine fleet. The Second and Third Plans gave it a good, although comparatively small Navy. In 1940, 168 fighting ships of all classes were commissioned. We call this comparatively small because the Soviet Union has to keep four major fleets: in the Arctic, Baltic, Black Sea and Pacific, to say nothing of numerous river and inland-sea flotillas.

Morale

The only entirely new arm developed for this war—parachute troops—were introduced first by the Red Army back in 1930 when a squad of 15 Red Army men with a machine-gun descended in the rear of a large band of brigands in Central Asia and routed it. Parachutists had not been used in combat before that by ANYBODY.

Morale is a psychological condition which sets up resistance to fear of discomfort, pain, or death.

Morale can be a fatalistic type, born of belief in the inevitability of fate.

And then morale can be of the "football team spirit," based on the

desire to "show the so-and-so's what we can do."

Finally, morale can stem from a deep understanding of the values and issues for which a contest is being waged.

The highest type of morale, is the latter. It cannot be developed by "doping" with flags, brass bands and pep speeches, or submissiveness to fate. It must be based on thought, knowledge and understanding.

The Red Army believes only in this kind of morale. Contrary to a popular military opinion handed down through the ages, it believes that a soldier must reason things out. He must know his country and understand the broad picture of the values he is defending. He must understand the kind of world he is fighting to retain or create.

In other words, he must be educated, cultured and politically conscious. In order to become this and retain these qualities by keeping up with events, he needs a special teacher, mentor, or whatever you wish to call that. That teacher is the Military Commissar. A special teacher is necessary because war is too complex an affair nowadays to permit the regular commander to attend to the thorough cultural and political education of the soldier in addition to teaching him to fight and leading him into battle.

During the twenty-five years of the Red Army's existence, the Commissar as such has had various functions. The functions changed with the circumstances.

At first, during the civil war, the political leaders had little or no military training, while the militarily trained specialists were politically uneducated, or unreliable, or openly hostile to Socialism. Then

it was the job of the Commissar to

watch the specialists, as well as support with his authority those among them who were honest and faithful.

As the cultural and educational level of the people grew, and a new generation of Soviet officers grew up, the army reflected this condition and the role of the Commissar declined in importance. It was not necessary any more for the commander to share his authority with the Commissar. On the eve of the Great War, the Commissar had become the assistant commander in charge of political and cultural work which, by the way, was ever increasing in scope.

When the war broke out and the highly trained regular peacetime army received into its ranks millions of men of various ages and different levels of political and cultural development, the Commissar was restored to an independent position.

Single Command

After a year of unprecedented war, the entire Red Army, rank and file and commanding personnel grew in experience tremendously. The Commissars themselves acquired military experience on a vast scale.

Thus a process which lasted 25 years—the equalization of Commissar and Commander in both political and military experience and training—was consummated. The Commissar had grown up as a military leader and the Commander had grown up as a political-cultural leader. The division between the two had once again become superfluous. Many Commissars became military Commanders, and vice versa.

The principle of the single com-



The Red Army man has been trained to fill the job he has to accomplish and been entrusted with. Here is a Soviet soldier throwing a hand grenade in the maneuvers in the summer of 1939.

mand and one-man responsibility was now achieved (October, 1942). The elimination of the system of military commissars gave the Red Army a tremendous reserve of military officers (especially in the brackets between a company commander and regiment commander). Looking back at the past role of the military commissar, it may be said that were it not for him, the Red Army would have gone under in the struggle of 25 years ago, the future of humanity would have

looked entirely different and the Red Army would not be carrying its hope on the points of its bayonets.

The recent abolition of the Political Military Commissars as a separate institution also shows that the Soviet leadership has the courage right in the midst of a terrible war to make such drastic fundamental changes in the structure of its army. A sign of supreme self-assurance, to be sure, the whole process of transformation of the political leadership in the Army showing clearly that the Soviet leadership does not act according to a rigid, cut-and-dried principle, but knows how to adapt its actions to the exigencies of prevailing circumstances.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Political Commissar was not the "creator" of morale (only synthetic morale can be "created"), he was the man who taught the Red Army men the facts which in turn created morale. Facts about the men's country, about the system they were living in, facts about Russia's glorious fighting tradition, finally—he showed them the outline of the future they were fighting to build. And the men are fighting well, not for nebulous phrases and metaphysical notions, but against the evil forces of the past, for a good present and a better future.

The means of building Red Army morale on FACTS instead of SHIBBOLETHS were the following (figures for 1939)—26,435 Lenin "corners" (unit cultural centers), 1,900 clubs, 267 Red Army Houses and a book fund of Red Army libraries numbering 25 million volumes. The personnel of the Red Army back in 1939, subscribed

to 1,725,000 copies of daily newspapers and 471,500 copies of various magazines.

Men

The monolithic quality of the Red Army is based on the fact that its generals, officers and men all belong to the same class—the toilers of the Soviet Union, farmers, industrial workers and the intelligentsia, or professional workers. Their interests are identical and this eliminates completely the social cleavage that usually exists in most armies, right between the rank of top sergeant and that of junior lieutenant. To put it bluntly—there is not a single general or officer in the Red Army to whose interest it would be to see the old Russian economic system restored. This is the fundamental reason why any gamble by any outside reactionary group on the disaffection of the Red Army leadership (or any part of it) would be so hopeless.

The Red Army generals, on the average, are the youngest in the world. Their mean age before the war was between 42 and 43. It is doubtless much younger now, with the appearance of men like Rokossovsky who was a colonel in the summer of 1941 and who is a colonel-general now (at 38).

It may be said that all commanding officers, from army corps commanders down, are products of the new Soviet school of military leadership. There are some old Tsarist officers in high positions, like Marshal Shaposhnikov, Chief of the General Staff, a number of famous artillery specialists, etc.,

but by and large, the top men are the sons of peasants and workers. This commanding personnel was trained in peace time in a great number of schools and academies. There were, for instance 63 officers' schools for the land forces and 32 for the air forces (these schools correspond in curriculum to West Point, while a Soviet military academy has the scholastic standing of the war college; there are 16 such academies of superior learning).

The events on the Eastern Front have plainly shown that Soviet generals have out-generated the "hereditary professionals" of the Wehrmacht. They have prevented the Germans from knocking out of the Red Army with the first blows of the summer of 1941 and have since built up their striking power while wearing down the striking power of

the enemy. This is the basic achievement of the Soviet strategists.

The average Soviet officer is a serious-minded young man who realizes that his country entrusted him with his uniform not to play "cock-of-the-walk," but to work hard, study and always be an example for his men. According to Soviet military tradition no officer can demand of his subordinate anything he cannot do himself. To use George Bernard Shaw's famous expression—Soviet officers "are not gentlemen—they are far beyond that." (By "gentlemen" we mean here a man who is ready to die, but not to work.) The Soviet family gave to the Red Army its best boy, the apple of its eye. The result of such a selection manifested itself on the battlefield.

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Cacchione Launches Council Drive Against Profiteering

Asks City Rent Stabilization

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, launched a campaign yesterday in the City Council to combat war-time profiteers in bread and meat.

He also placed squarely before the municipal legislative body resolutions asking its support of the Marcantonio Bill in Congress (HR 7) to abolish the poll tax and requesting local members of the State Legislature to adopt the Lamula Bill to stabilize city apartment rent prices.

His two resolutions, asking the Office of Price Administration to stabilize wheat and flour prices and requesting restoration of Federal subsidies in bread and milk dealers as a means of keeping prices down and curbing inflation, were sent to the committee on rules.

This committee also received the poll tax resolution.

The committee on state legislation took under advisement Cacchione's rent stabilization measure and two resolutions seeking support of state legislation by Senator Perry, Assemblymen Jack and Andrews, and by legal penalty discrimination against persons for race, creed or color in public places or public advertising.

POWELL'S RESOLUTION
Meanwhile, the Council sent to the committee on parks and playgrounds Councilman A. Clayton Powell's local law to name an open area in Harlem south of Macombs Bridge Carver Place, in honor of the late George Washington Carver, famed late Negro agricultural scientist.

Early in the meeting which lacked the usual councilmanic verbal fireworks, the majority shelved a resolution by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs calling on the city to continue the citizenship classes of the WPA ordered outlawed by the end of this month.

Isaacs vigorously protested against the majority action, but his resolution was quickly filed.

A message from Mayor LaGuardia asked the Council to place its OK on the Coudert-Moffat bill in the state legislature to transfer purchase of school supplies from the Board of Education to the City Department of Purchase.

It was an uneventful council meeting so far as adoption of legislation was concerned.

The Council also received and sent to the committee on civil employes a resolution by Councilman William M. McCarthy, Brooklyn Democrat, seeking to relax civil service rules, particularly age requirements, to permit employment of women in temporary city positions to replace men called into the armed service and war industry.

We Can't Keep on Paying More For Bread and Getting Less

Rolls and loaves of bread were lined up along the window and shelves of the small bakery shop on East 11th St.

In the rear of the store, a huge stove roared as the ashes were turned over by the baker. The smell of fresh bread was sweet.

Women stood patiently in line waiting their turn. "The bread will be two cents more today," said the clerk as he threw a dozen loaves on the counter.

"What," said a woman standing in line, "two cents more for that? It's almost two inches shorter than last week."

"Listen, lady," he answered, "don't bother me with complaints. I got complaints, too. Do you want to listen to them?"

"You may have complaints, too," she snapped. "But our husbands and children need bread and we can't continue to pay higher prices every week."

"Do what you want," the clerk said. "Get the bread or get moving."

"I'll tell you what I want to do. We women haven't forgotten how to bake bread ourselves. Have we?" she asked, turning to the women around her.

Living Costs Up by 20%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Living costs in the United States at the end of 1942 were about 20.5 per cent higher than pre-war levels, the Commerce Department reported today.

"If your prices go up every day, you'll soon find us baking our own bread. We will be forced to do it."

It's not so long ago, interrupted another housewife, that I used to bake my bread. "And it was good bread, cheaper than this. We may be forced to do it again."

"It's bad enough you raise prices, but what's the idea of cutting down on the size of the bread?" questioned a third woman.

"Yes, that's really a double increase," said the woman who started the discussion.

"Listen, lady, it was quiet before you came in here and now you have started a regular meeting," argued the clerk.

"If it wouldn't be me, it would be some other woman. What do you think? We are dumb?" The clerk became silent.

"Yes," said a woman, "she was talking for all of us. We can't go on paying higher prices and getting less bread for it. It's about time someone spoke up."

The women paid the price with bitterness in their gestures.

But next week the size of the bread was back to normal, but they still had to pay two cents more.

"So you see," said Mrs. Fanny Klitz to the Daily Worker yesterday, "if we women get together we can help keep prices down. We haven't got anything against the baker or grocer. They are also finding it hard keeping their heads above water because of the whole-salers' tricks. But there has to be a stop to rising prices."

Mrs. Klitz is a member of the Communist Party of the 8th Assembly District, where the Daily Worker and Communist Party are conducting a campaign against the high cost of living.

A typical housewife, known and respected in the neighborhood for community activity, she is one of the many who are making the drive known to the neighborhood.

the un-American conduct of the Dies Committee, and to probe the failure of Dies to expose pro-Nazi subversive elements in our midst.

"Amn to that—but let's not limit the probe's scope. A real job needs to be done. Martin under the microscope would open a whole new world. We might learn by what dark alchemy Dies is able to turn an unsupported rumor simultaneously into a tarbucket and a club. It's so much an egregious headline hunter convinces his conscience that an allegation is a fact. How he hypnotizes the House year after year into passing him more funds."

"Thomas has come up with a first-rate proposal. In the interests of strictly scientific research it should not be allowed to languish."

A POSITIVE DANGER
The Union Leader, long known to organized labor in Cleveland and throughout the country, declares the Dies Committee is a "positive danger."

"Since the war," the paper says in a current issue, the Dies Committee has grown from a nuisance into a positive danger. It has been a chief source for Axis radio propaganda. It has constantly tended to disrupt national unity and the unity of the United Nations. It has associated with, and been supported by many fascist-inclined individuals who have since been shown by Department of Justice indictments to be working in the interests of our country's enemies.

The Miami Herald of Feb. 11 echoes R. J. Thomas' suggestion that Congress investigate Dies in its editorial, "Mr. Dies, Meet Mr. Thomas."

"The possibilities are almost endless," the paper said, "in R. J. Thomas' demand that Congress probe Rep. Martin (The-Tumult-and-the-Shouting) Dies. The UAW-CIO president urges that the House appoint a committee to investigate."

The Dies Committee list of allegedly dangerous Americans seems like an Honor Roll that the New Yorker itself would not object to being on, it said in "Talk of the Town" on Feb. 13.

"The Dies list of dangerous characters grows," the New Yorker said, "and as it grows it becomes more and more like a roster of the founders of the Republic. Mr. Dies' complaint about his crackpots is that they have revolutionary ideas and tendencies—that is, they think about life in terms of change—which are, of course, just what our founders had, and just what the abolitionists had, and just what anybody has to have nowadays if he is not to be left behind in the biggest revolution of all."

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AIR HERO'S WIDOW RECEIVES DSC



WIDOW OF BOMBER PILOT HERO, Mrs. Du Frane, is shown with her two children, John Maury, 5, and Duke, 1, on Randolph Field, Tex., with Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant. This picture was taken after the general had pinned the Distinguished Service Cross and Order of the Purple Heart on Mrs. Du Frane, awarded posthumously to Capt. John Du Frane for extraordinary heroism in the East Indies.

WLB Ok's Raises For 'Push-Boys'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — The National War Labor Board trucking commission today unanimously approved an arbitrator award raising the minimum pay for 850 "push-boys" and "wagon-boys" in New York from \$20 to \$25 per week and adjusted other rates up to 15 per cent above the straight time average hourly earnings of Jan. 1, 1941. The increase is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1942.

In approving the award, the commission stated that it acted to "correct maladjustments, gross inequalities and inequities as defined in the boards statement of wage policy."

The increased rate from \$20 to \$25 was made to narrow the differential between maximum and minimum rates in the classification, other wages, which ranged from \$25 to \$32, were raised 5.8 per cent to 7.8 per cent, in accordance with the WLB formula to correct maladjustments.

The AFL Teamsters Union represents the employees involved. "Push-boys," according to the arbitrator, Hugh E. Sheridan, "in the typical example in New York's garment center are employed and operate from centrally located freight depots, usually nothing more than leased stores. Push-boys, supplied with hand trucks, pick up and deliver freight to customers in the surrounding area, which freight is shipped in and out of the depot in truck loads."

"So-called wagon-boys generally accompany the loaded truck to its area of delivery, from which point the freight is delivered by hand truck to various customers within the area. Often push-boys and wagon-boys are used interchangeably, and no clear distinction in operating functions can be made. As a result, for the purpose of compensation, they were not placed in different classifications under the expired contract."

Smells the Same
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—The United States Chamber of Commerce today proposed a "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan which includes deferment of all 1942 tax liabilities until after the war, a moratorium on increased tax rates on individuals for the duration of the war, and a decrease in existing rates on income taxes "at the earliest possible time." [Wherein the plan differs from the discredited Ruml plan was not revealed.]

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Who, When, Where, How on War Ration Book No. 2

Rules setting forth the "who, when, where and how" of War Ration Book Two were announced yesterday by the Office of Price Administration.

Book Two, which will be used for rationing of canned goods and meat, will be issued in the following manner:

1—Any person who has War Ration Book One and who has properly filled out and signed a "consumer declaration" is eligible to obtain one copy of Book Two. One declaration may be used for an entire family unit.

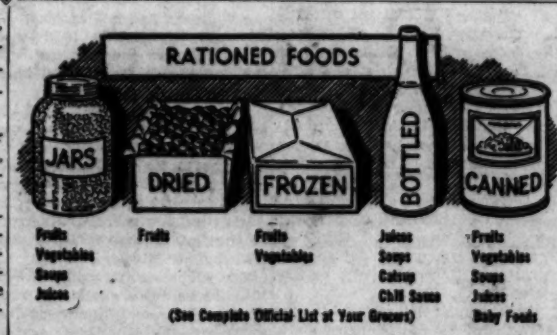
2—Application is to be made between Feb. 21 and 28, 1943, inclusive—only by those persons who have War Ration Book One.

3—Registration places will take place in public and parochial schools in New York City from Feb. 23 through Feb. 25.

HOW TO APPLY
One adult member of a family may apply for all who are eligible by presenting a copy of book one for each person. If there is no adult member, the oldest person in the family or a responsible adult may apply. A person may file separately from his family, if necessary, or an adult agent may apply for a person unable to appear.

After the close of the regular registration period on Feb. 25, boards may refuse to permit application for War Ration Book Two to be made by anyone until March 15, 1943. However, they may continue the issuance of the book if they wish. This interval is given them in order that they can do the "book-keeping" resulting from the registration conducted between Feb. 21 and Feb. 25, 1943.

A person who does not have War Ration Book One may apply only at his own local board and, in addition to filing the consumer declaration, he must submit a special application on OPA form No. R-315.



stating why he does not have book one. Before the local board issues book two to him, it must determine that the applicant does not have book one and that he did not receive book two. When a War Ration Book Two is issued to anyone after the end of one or more ration periods, stamps valid during those ended periods must be removed before the book is issued.

The "consumer declaration," which must be filed at the time a person applies for Book Two. Simply declares the excess amounts of canned goods on hand as of Feb. 21—the first day after retail sales of such foods are suspended until March 1—and the number of extra pounds of coffee held by the applicant as of Nov. 28, 1942—the day when coffee rationing started.

One declaration form is sufficient for an entire family unit if it contains the names of all the persons for whom the declaration is made. In the case of canned goods, the housewife may set aside five cans for each person in the family not including cans, bottles and jars containing less than 8 ounces, or home-canned fruits and vegetables. The declaration covers the remainder of the family supply of all commercially-canned fruits, including spices.

2—The registrar fills in on the front cover the name of the person for whom book two is issued, and the number and address of the board.

3—He pastes a "validation stamp" on the front cover of the book.

4—The issuing officer signs the book and gives it to the applicant or his agent.

Before the book is valid for use, the applicant or his agent must fill in certain information on the front cover. This includes the serial number of the book across the bottom part of the validation stamp and all other remaining information called for.

Certain persons are ineligible for Book Two. These include (1) Members of the armed forces of the United States who are receiving subsistence in kind or are messaged separately under an officer's command, and (2) persons confined in a prison, asylum, or similar institution of involuntary confinement, whether public or private.

Any person who violates these provisions, which are contained in general ration order—may, by administrative suspension order, be prohibited from acquiring or using any rationed commodity for such period as OPA may judge to be necessary in the public interest and to promote the national security.

False statements on any declaration, application or other document made in connection with this order are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

IN MEMORY OF ALAN BERNSTEIN
Died Feb. 14th, 1943
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WAR COSTS MONEY — BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Over The News Wires

7 Die in Fire

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16 (UP).—Seven persons, including two brothers and their sister, perished, three were hospitalized and 13 others fled scantily-clad in 26 below zero weather early today when a private home used to house elderly state wards was demolished by fire.

The dead were: Roland Ricker, 6; Mrs. Virginia Ricker, his mother; John Ricker, 18, her brother; Walter Ricker, her brother; Simon Clark, 74; Thomas Bishop, 84; John Pierce, who died on his 76th birthday.

Asks Voting Probe

ALBANY, Feb. 16 (UP).—Under a resolution submitted by Assemblyman John P. Morrissey, New York City Democrat, a joint legislative committee would be created to study the question of extending voting rights to youths of 18.

Morrissey asked for \$10,000 for the committee, which would report March 1, 1944. He said the study was essential in the light of the "importance and grave responsibility attached to the voting power."

For Student Aid

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 16 (UP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt believes that after the war the government should pay the expenses of students who were drafted from college and want to resume their education. She made the statement at a press conference, but did not elaborate on it.

Jersey Blackout

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16 (UP).—State Civilian Defense Director Leonard Dreyfus announced today that New Jersey will have a statewide blackout at 9 P. M. Thursday. It will be the first practice under the new air raid signals recently announced by the army.

Loser Wins

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 16 (UP).—Robert Moore, a screw machine operator working on aircraft engines for the Buick Motor Car Co., made a suggestion to speed up production. Buick rewarded Moore with a war bond, and what's more important, a better job.

Moore's suggestion eliminated one man's job—his own.

Legalizes Sweaters

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (UP).—Milo A. Mitchell, Republican State representative and judge of Greenwich Town Court, today prepared for legislative approval a resolution calling on women and workers to wear sweaters so long as they do not "interfere with the production of vital war materials."

Yanks Hit Back At Rommel

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 16 (UP).—The Tunisian Front blazed with heavy fighting on a 50-mile front tonight as American forces heroically defended six miles of ground regained west of Païd after the initial Nazi onslaught had cost them their southern outpost of Gafsa.

Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps was reported attacking the Americans with rising intensity in a supreme bid for maneuver space as the British Eighth Army, 150 miles to the southeast, swept past Ben Gardane and pushed the enemy rear guard toward the Mareth Line.

Allied headquarters, however, reported that "our position is satisfactory" in the area west of Païd, where American tanks and shock troops had retaken heights protecting the base of Sebila, 25 miles northwest of Païd.

FORESAW ATTACKS
The fighting line stretched southwestward 60 miles from west of Païd to a point about 10 miles northwest of Gafsa. Allied dispatches said, and the situation in the lower sector was not clearly defined following the American withdrawal from Gafsa.

Allied spokesmen explained that the Gafsa evacuation was foreseen since it involved only light American holding forces and their position became untenable when the preliminary German thrusts Sunday cut the main supply road to the northeast.

Small enemy forces entered the town last night, it was disclosed, and other Axis units, believed to be Italians, were reported operating west of Gafsa. This would put the enemy close to the Algerian border, which is 32 miles from Gafsa.

The Americans, blasted back nearly 20 miles west of Païd by the power of the first German onslaught, rallied yesterday and launched an effective counter-attack with an armored force.

REGAIN SIX MILES
In fierce fighting, they slowly drove the Germans back six miles, knocking out about 25 in the process. Stuka dive-bombers in turn caused many American casualties. Late reports indicated the Americans had all but ceased counter-attacking and were going over to the defense of the territory regained.

Japanese Pilot, Bomber Downed in China



Chinese soldiers and children are examining the wreckage of a Japanese Mitsubishi army bomber (top) after it was brought down somewhere in China by Col. Robert L. Scott, of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Flying Tigers. The pilot of the wrecked plane is questioned (bottom) by a Chinese officer, Col. Merian C. Cooper, and a Yank pilot.

—U. S. Army Air Force Photo

House Leader Flays Hoover Defeatism

(Continued from Page 1)

stead of using deceptive words to hide his true thoughts."

WARNS OF DEFEATIST MOVE

House Republican leader Joe Martin finally rose to make a cautious defense of Hoover. This led to an unusually heated exchange between the leaders of the two major parties.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts," protested Martin, "is trying to make it appear that Mr. Hoover stands for appeasement."

McCormack replied that he was not personally characterizing Hoover, but was pointing out that Hoover's policies would lead to appeasement and negotiated peace.

The usually cautious Martin let his temper slip a little as the colloquy proceeded. He went further than he perhaps intended in publicly defending the "Elder Statesman" of the GOP Old Guard. He began carefully:

"I do not know what Mr. Hoover had in mind. If he had in mind that the United States because of its tremendous production possibilities is getting stronger every day, his remarks might well be interpreted that way."

"The gentleman," replied McCormack, "need not feel disturbed about the extent to which he must apologize for what Mr. Hoover said."

"Does not the gentleman," returned Martin, now flushed, "believe that from now on we will be stronger, that time will make us stronger?"

"If the gentleman makes that statement," McCormack came back, "he puts himself in the same category with Mr. Hoover."

LAMBASTS LUCE

McCormack was followed to the floor by Representative J. W. (Bill) Fulbright, freshman Democrat from Arkansas, who made a full-dress reply to the imperialistic "globalism" speech of Clare Boothe Luce. (Time, Life and Fortune) Luce. It was Fulbright's first speech in the House, and it was a devastating one. As a foreign policy expert, Fulbright indicated, Mrs. Luce was very beautiful and witty.

Mrs. Luce's argument, said Fulbright, "seems to reduce itself to this, that our policy must be to exclude all foreign aircraft from our skies and airports and at the same time proceed to establish air lines

and air ports over in all the other countries of the world." He warned against a policy of "proceeding to gobble up all the commercial advantages possible, while we and our allies are desperately fighting to defeat the common enemy."

SLAPS ANTI-SOVIET SLUR

In reply to Mrs. Luce's attempt to cast doubt on the Soviet Union's war aims, Fulbright said:

"If we can clarify our own aims and give Mr. Stalin some assurance that we are sincere in those aims, I have no doubt that he will be glad to cooperate if those aims are fair and reasonably practicable."

Representative Luce, bristling with roses, hair-ribbons and glamour, tried to rattle the young Arkansas Congressman, but came off a bad second in the exchange.

"The narrow, imperialistic policy of grab, advocated by the honorable lady, carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction," Fulbright told her.

"I submit that the only substantial benefit this nation can realize from this war is the assurance of a peaceful world based upon a world-wide system of collective security. Such a system can be achieved only with the genuine cooperation of our gallant allies."

MCCORMACK HITS DELAY

The McCormack and Fulbright speeches were like a breath of fresh air in a House where the windows have long been sealed. They demonstrated what can be accomplished if the pro-war forces will speak up militantly on all issues. Here are a few more passages from McCormack's speech:

"In Russia, time is the ally of the Nazi. The Russians are not letting them use time as an ally."

"The United Nations have only started. We have wrested the offensive from the enemy."

"The United Nations have agreed that there will be no appeasement, no compromise peace."

"We now witness former President Hoover again giving us advice—which sounds nice and pleasant, tends to lull us to sleep and inaction and is the same kind of advice he gave before Pearl Harbor, but which, if we follow it, would produce results disadvantageous to the best interests of our country."

"The leadership of President Roosevelt is the road to victory."

Oust Eberstadt From WPB In Shakeup

(Continued from Page 1)

escort vessels, rubber, high octane gas, merchant vessels and all other war items."

Nelson said he felt the change "will bring harmony to the WPB and end the jurisdictional questions which, if permitted to continue, could only hamper the war effort."

He said Eberstadt had worked hard, but that it was necessary to turn his work over to a production man.

A WPB spokesman said Nelson had not sought White House advice about the shakeup.

There have been reports that War and Navy Department officials had gone to the White House in an effort to prevent Eberstadt's ouster.

Nelson called Eberstadt to his office this morning and gave him the news directly.

In a statement to reporters, Nelson said in part:

"Because our entire effort must now center about the production line and because this involves the closest control over scheduling, it is essential that two things be true—first, that a production man be in full charge; second, that all related problems be within the jurisdiction of that production man."

"In the early days of this organization and its predecessors, we faced problems of a different nature. Even a few months ago, the problem of controlling materials flow was of major importance. It does not now lose any of its importance, but the emphasis has shifted; scheduling—both of end items and components—is the over-all job of first importance that must be pushed."

WILSON IN FULL AUTHORITY

"And because the total war program has become more closely integrated, it follows that the man in charge of production cannot discharge his duties adequately unless he also controls the flow of materials into production channels. In other words, materials control and production control are today all one integrated job."

"Under my supervision, Mr. Wilson will have full authority to make the necessary decisions to carry out the WPB production programs."

Not only did Army and Navy officials seek to save Eberstadt, but they also reportedly urged the White House to remove Nelson in favor of Bernard Baruch.

At last week's meeting of WPB, it is reported, Under-Secretary of War Patterson and Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of Navy, said they did not approve the shift of Eberstadt's six or seven divisions to Wilson. Nelson replied that he had not asked approval.

Wilson's increased power to schedule production of munitions led him several days ago to say that there would be redistribution of contracts, and, if necessary, the reallocation of tools and manpower among war producers to increase output of such critical "components" as gears, valves, motors, instruments and other scarce items retarding production programs of major weapons.

Wilson's much publicized directive of January 20, government agencies, prime contractors and subcontractors to get all their 1943 contracts signed within a brief specified time, was interpreted as a public notice of his belief that the armed services had failed in their job of scheduling production.

A WPB official said tonight that he believed all stories to the effect that the President was considering replacing Nelson were "army plants."

Against this background, the concentration of production power in Wilson's hands is a long and definite step toward centralization of production.

Delaney Trips Over Own Figures

Bitter Cold

An Editorial

OUR sub-zero adventures of the past 48 hours have made many of us more keenly aware of the sufferings and stamina of the gallant Red Army. Biting blasts have shot ice down the spines of countless New Yorkers. Fast-falling temperature has frozen our toes, burnt our ears and tested our tempers. At the Office of Petroleum Administration, 100 telephone calls per hour have set up a ceaseless clamor for more oil for heat.

This touch of two days of icy air has made us more conscious of the extraordinary endurance which has carried hundreds of thousands of Soviet men and women across mountains of snow, under withering enemy fire, in even colder weather than this. Distress, danger and the thunder of artillery have not halted their march onward. In the frozen

passes of the Caucasus or in the still-cold of the vast steppes, they have steadily moved on. The winds have cut their faces to ribbons as the enemy has sent a fusillade of death into their ranks, but they have not faltered.

Our esteem for such steadfastness can register itself more adequately than it has yet done, in connection with the anniversary of the Red Army next Tuesday. Not merely in words of affection and good cheer can we greet what the Soviet people have accomplished in the winter's depths against our common foe. We can solemnly resolve that we will do more and more, and at once, for Russian War Relief. The pitifully small amounts raised in America as yet do not measure up to our people's appreciation for what the men and women of our mighty ally have done.

Soviets Take Kharkov; Smash Nazi Elite Divisions in City

(Continued from Page 1)

communiques announcing each time a major victory. Last night there was none. Only the regular midnight communique.

But tonight came the special, announcing a triumph calculated to send a thrill to the heart of every Russian from the Baltic and the Black Sea to the Pacific, and to increase the amazement of the world—including the German world—at the ability of the Russians to maintain such an attack as that they started last Nov. 19 far to the east of Kharkov.

The Russians had attacked suddenly. They drove from the suburbs into the city of more than 800,000 people, in a hand-to-hand fight in which every weapon of war and personal combat was put into play.

The Germans broke, and entire SS troop combat corps were crushed including the tank divisions "Adolf Hitler" and "Reich," the motorized division "Great Germany," and assorted infantry divisions and special units.

DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT

It was shortly before 9 P. M. in London when the news came. As they had done Sunday when Rostov fell, the Russians issued their special communique in time to get a vast audience including the secret radio listeners in German-held Europe.

RICH PRIZES AHEAD

Wrapped up in the fate of Kharkov and the apparently steady crumbling of the German southern front were the lives of German and satellite troops in the entire Rostov-Donets Basin area, estimated to number as high as 250,000 men.

The Russians were driving in the Donets Basin from northeast and east and south, where dispatches reported them within 30 miles of Taganrog, 36 miles west of Rostov.

A powerful Russian force was reported within about 50 miles of the Sea of Azov, driving toward it, to close their trap on the Axis forces.

Adolf Hitler and his generals were faced imminently with the necessity of deciding whether to with-

draw their entire southern line to the Dnieper River, 260 miles west of Kharkov, with Kiev as their main base, in an attempt to organize and hold until spring.

But Moscow dispatches by Henry Shapiro and M. S. Handler, United Press correspondents, reported that the German command had thrown its best troops, spearheaded by the SS, into a desperate attempt to hold the storming Red Army.

In the days past the Russians had fought their way mile by mile from Chuguev, 22 miles southeast of Kharkov. But so determined was the German resistance that the Red Army advance had now become a yard by yard struggle.

Tank and infantry reserves had been thrown into the German side but it was reported that thousands of other German troops, with such equipment as could be moved, were choking railroad and highways to the west.

A United Press Moscow dispatch said that apparently the Germans were concentrating on keeping the western railroad line open for their troop movements, against Russian attacks from north and south.

At the southern end of their line, the Russians were driving along the Sea of Azov from Rostov toward Taganrog. It was at Taganrog that the Germans stopped the Red Army after the first freeing of Rostov in December, 1941.

But now German chances of a stand there were dimming day by day and the Russians were threatening to slice down behind the Donets Basin on Mariupol, 100 miles west of Rostov, to end all chance of escape for the enemy's Donets Basin-Rostov forces.

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Kharkov--Allies' Biggest Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

man high command that Kharkov had fallen at the height of the Nazis' first lightning campaign through the Soviet Union touched off a jubilant celebration throughout Germany. Kharkov, at the eastern edge of the Ukraine—one of the wealthiest industrial and agricultural regions in the world—meant that the German armies had overrun the Soviet Union's "breadbasket" and now held the region which contained 60 per cent of the Soviets' blast furnaces, and produced 63 per cent of her iron, 43 per cent of her steel and 72 per cent of her aluminum.

So the Germans rejoiced and the Soviets continued to fight on the defensive.

Two months later, in January, 1942 the Soviet winter offensive was rolling back toward Kharkov and military observers predicted that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Ukrainian armies again would hold the "Russian Pittsburgh," probably in a month's time.

After four months of intermittent but bloody fighting at the approaches of the city, Timoshenko opened an all-out offensive to take

it on May 12, 1942. Heavy artillery, bombers and Sturmovik planes as well as paratroopers were used in a three-week onslaught.

The Russians announced in a communique on May 31, 1942, that the Germans had lost 90,000 troops killed or captured in 19 days of fighting before the city and that the Russians had lost 5,000 killed and 70,000 missing.

But Kharkov was not won last year. Pressure by the Germans on Timoshenko's left flank south of Kharkov in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector necessitated withdrawal of troops from the Kharkov front. The Nazis eventually made Kharkov one of the four springboards for their 1942 summer offensive.

The other strong points in the 1942 line were Orel and Kursk north of Kharkov, and Rostov-on-Don south of it. Kharkov's capture leaves only Orel in German hands and puts the Red Army well beyond its farthest 1942 advance along 250 miles of the central southeastern front.

Kharkov, provincial capital for 30,000,000 Ukrainians until five years ago when the administrative machinery was moved to Kiev, had a population of almost 900,000 before the war. In a "fever of construction" when hostilities started, it had grown from 420,000 people in 1926.

In addition to being the economic center of the Ukraine, Kharkov occupies a strategic position on the main railroads and highways between Moscow, 400 miles north, and the Crimea and rich Caucasus oil fields to the south. Six major and two minor railroads radiate from Kharkov and in normal times it was served by six airlines.

Because of this favorable location, Kharkov was crowded with industries before the war. It had many aviation equipment plants and tractor factories. The former had been converted to manufacture of fighting planes and the latter to tanks before the city fell.

The city also served as headquarters for the Donets State Coal Trust and the Southern Machine and Metallurgical Trusts. Its annual fairs, resumed in 1923, grew to be the largest agricultural and metallurgical exhibitions in southern Russia. Because of its educational institutions, libraries and museums, the city was regarded as a center of Soviet science.

Dress Shop Holds a Party--Why? Because the Red Army Took Rostov

In the teeming New York needle market, where each advance of the Red Army brings cheers, celebrations are going on halting the outpouring of Nazis from town after town.

In one of the shops, workers kept saying: "When Rostov falls, then we'll have a party."

When the welcome news flashed that once again Rostov was in the hands of the Russians, workers at Horowitz and Duberman, 498 Seventh Ave., had their party.

Italian, Negro and Jewish workers of the shop, happy with each advance of the Red Army, joined in the celebration at the shop.

The lunch-hour, usually marked by quick gulping of sandwiches and coffee, had whiskey and cake. The

treat was on the presses in the shop, members of Local 60, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Charles Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22, and Nathan Margolis, assistant manager, were on hand. This was the first of such celebrations on the shops.

The 60 workers, on appeal from shop chairman Jack Korenberg, generously contributed \$102 for Russian War Relief. The firm immediately doubled the sum.

Zimmerman addressed the workers on the magnificent advance of the Red Army and the need for doing the utmost to help them.

He urged full participation in the union's plan to work one day for

Statistics Prove Our Case --- TWU

The Transport Workers' Union took figures direct from the Board of Transportation yesterday to prove its contention that sub-standard conditions prevail among the 32,000 workers on the city's transit lines.

Statistics supplied to the press last week by Board of Transportation Chairman John H. Delaney reveal more than 18,000 skilled workers are pegged at wage standards below the minimum needed for health and efficiency, Douglas L. MacMahon, union leader, asserted.

He quoted studies made by two University of California professors as evidence that the average family needs a minimum of \$2,000 a year just for basic needs, then turned to Delaney's figures to show that 11,483 transit workers, 40 per cent of the operating force, take home only \$27.67 a week or \$1,438 a year, and another 6,884 employees take home only \$33.95 a week or \$1,750 a year.

Among the 18,000 sub-standard wage earners are 3,000 mechanics and machinists, 1,700 bus and trolley operators and 9,500 trackmen, conductors and railroad clerks, MacMahon asserted.

Few of the rest of the transit workers receive wages over the subsistence level either, the union leader said.

"According to Mr. Delaney's own statement, about 6,000 of them take home about \$38 a week or \$1,978 annually, and the 4,750 remaining, who constitute about 15 per cent of the operating force, receive \$43.72, the only group in the entire system which receives more than the \$2,000 minimum," he commented.

"These figures point out that the City of New York as an employer fails to meet the standard of wages set in private industry and that the Board of Transportation as an operating authority for the city, has callously disregarded the fact that the overwhelming majority of the city's transit employees are denied the food, clothing and shelter they need to maintain themselves in health and efficiency."

The union asks a 15 per cent wage adjustment in accordance with War Labor Board policy.

Gandhi Weaker on 7th Day of Fast

POONA, India, Feb. 16 (UP).—Mahandas K. Gandhi, 73-year-old leader of the Indian nationalist movement, weakened today as he entered the seventh day of his three weeks fast in protest against his continued internment.

Six physicians gathered about Gandhi, conferring on measures to safeguard his health, and the Bombay government issued the following bulletin:

"The condition of Mahandas K. Gandhi is such that he is unable to take any food or drink."

Frisco C. I. O. Fights Absenteeism

Gold Pledges Union's Aid in Wire to USSR

"We pledge that we will spare no effort in the struggle to crush fascism," said Ben Gold, president of the 80,000 members of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, as he wired his union's greetings to the National Conference of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Gold's cable follows: "We salute the heroic struggles of the Soviet peoples and the Red Army's magnificent victories over the Nazi cannibals. We take great pride in the distinguished record of the Jews of the Soviet Union in the battle against the barbaric fascist invaders. "Seven thousand American fur and leather workers, a large number of whom are Jews, are now in the armed forces. The members of our union are completing the quota they set themselves of \$10,000,000 worth of War Bonds. Thousands of our members are donating blood to the Red Cross. Over \$300,000 have been contributed by our union to the war relief agencies of the United Nations. Twenty-five thousand fur vests have been manufactured through the volunteer work of fur workers and have been contributed to the United Nations' merchant marine.

"Labor-management production committees and national unity in support of the war effort have been established in the major sections of the fur and leather industries. All our members, Jew and Christian, and of all nationalities, wish you a successful conference. We pledge that we will spare no effort for increased aid to the Soviet Union, and all-out support for our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, for a second front invasion of Europe which together with the Red Army will crush the Nazi-fascist hordes and liberate mankind."

Klan Threat Fails to Stop Florida Union

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 16.—The Ku Klux Klan's anti-union campaign here has just met with defeat at the hands of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, which is organizing the citrus packing houses in this area.

James A. Colecott, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, was in Orlando, ostensibly on a bond-selling tour. However, immediately after his visit, the Klan broke out in a rash of anti-CIO activity.

The first act of the Klan was to advertise in the Orlando Morning Sentinel for 4,000 Klansmen with the appeal "there is work to do."

The nature of this work was evident when one of the most notorious Orlando Klansmen personally passed out a Labor Board election at the Foggie Citrus Packing plant.

Despite the awkward attempts of intimidation by the Klan the Foggie workers voted for the CIO as their collective bargaining agent.

Ford to Talk In Detroit

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Feb. 16.—James W. Ford, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, is visiting Detroit to participate in a number of lectures and conferences. On Friday, Feb. 19, Mr. Ford will speak at the Hartford Ave. Baptist Center, Hartford near Milford St. The subject of Mr. Ford's discussion will be "The Negro People and Victory Over Fascism," which will cover such important questions as the Negro and National Unity, manpower and production, the armed forces, etc.

The meeting is open to the public. Rev. John M. Miles will act as chairman. Following Mr. Ford's discussion there will be a lengthy period for questions. The meeting is scheduled for 7:30 P. M.

Says Small Plants To Get Contract

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Col. Robert Johnson, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corp., said today that \$25,000,000,000 to \$35,000,000,000 in war contracts should be awarded as soon as possible to small business firms.

Asked at his first press conference how he expected to achieve this goal, Johnson replied: "We're going to use persuasion when it will work and the power of Congress when it won't."

Pointing out that the government is buying 65 per cent of the nation's production, Johnson said that this factor forced the government to absorb a "social responsibility" beyond that of a purchasing department.

Sees Boost In Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Elimination of absenteeism and labor turnover and better utilization of the present working forces in Bay Area war industries here could bring a 20 per cent increase in production or release more than 15,000 men to meet new manpower needs.

This was the conclusion announced today by the California CIO Council on the basis of an independent study of war production problems. At the same time the CIO sent to local War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission and War Production Board directors letters listing the reasons for these production evils and offering a program to correct them.

The CIO's production survey disclosed that turnover and absenteeism in some Bay Area war plants went as high as 20 per cent. The average in a selected group of industries, including shipbuilding, was 12 per cent.

URGE UNITED DRIVE

On the basis of the information developed in the survey, the California CIO conservatively estimates, according to State CIO Secretary Mervyn Rathbone, that the combined result of this absenteeism and turnover and of improper utilization of labor is a daily loss to Bay Area war production of 20,000 man-days of labor. The CIO's letter, addressed to Thomas Fair, regional WLB director; William K. Hopkins, regional WMC director; and Harry Fair, regional WPB director, urged all three agencies to make a coordinated drive to clean up the causes of absenteeism and turnover and bring about the best possible utilization of labor. It proposed a conference with the CIO war production committee at which the CIO would bring in additional suggestions.

Cited as causes of absenteeism, turnover and inefficiency were improper planning, organizing and scheduling of production; shortages of material and improper supervision of work.

Factors limiting production, the CIO letter suggested, include wage inequalities, unsettled grievances and War Labor Board red tape, all of which affect workers' morale. Loss of production is caused also by lack of sanitary facilities, need for accessible eating places and hot lunches on the job and inadequate supplies of tools.

Management's failure to recognize the contributions which unions can make to the war effort, shown mainly in reluctance to establish functioning labor-management production committees, is another limiting factor.

Housing difficulties, poor transportation, food shortages and lack of child care facilities are off-the-job conditions which also hurt the war effort by causing absenteeism, turnover and reduced labor efficiency, in the CIO view.

For remedying these conditions, the California CIO proposes a joint program by the three federal agencies to tackle these comparatively simple aspects of the problem whose solution lies in closer coordination between labor, management and the government agencies.

This is coupled with a suggested long-range program of education aimed at the general public and at employers and workers in war industries. Through the newspapers, radio and other media the public should be educated on the importance of war production and the damage to production caused by turnover, absenteeism and poor labor utilization.

The campaign within the industries might include plant gate and shift-change meetings, preparation of suitable posters, publication of joint management-labor bulletins and a system of prizes or awards to workers or crews scoring notable improvements in output.

War Labor Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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House Body Ok's Draft in Navy Yards

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—While organized labor moved to establish full voluntary cooperation to end absenteeism in war production, the House Naval Affairs Committee today approved a compulsory "work or fight" proposal affecting Navy yards and stations.

Their bill would require a report to Selective Service Boards on employees absent without prior authorization.

Committee members said the bill's aim was to apply the "work or fight" principle to civilian employees who make absenteeism from essential navy jobs a habit without cause.

The measure, an amendment to a minor Navy bill to provide for return of government employees from Honolulu, asks that information be supplied appropriate draft boards on or before the tenth of March, June, September or December of each year as follows:

1.—The name of each civilian employee subject to the jurisdiction of such selective service local board who has been absent from his employment without prior authorization.

2.—A brief description of the nature of the duties performed by such employee.

3.—The period of time during which such absence continued.

4.—An expression of the opinion of the navy yard or station as to whether such absence was justified and, if so, the reasons therefor.

Both CIO and AFL have a campaign under way to end absenteeism through union cooperation. CIO Pres. Philip Murray on Feb. 14 wrote all CIO affiliates urging that all locals take up preventable absenteeism at membership meetings and work out means of cutting it to a minimum. At the same time, the Office of War Information issued a statement urging that communities share responsibility for its solution.

Foster Brands Hoover at Capital Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Nine hundred people gathered last night at the National Press Auditorium to commemorate the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, and reaffirm their support to our Commander-in-Chief in carrying the war to the enemy in Europe.

William Z. Foster, principal speaker, called attention to Hitler's political offensive on Capitol Hill last week and deplored the weakness of the administration in its failure to lead the struggle to root out the Dies Committee and similar Fifth Column activities.

Mr. Foster directed attention particularly to the sinister activities of Herbert Hoover whom he characterized as the ideological leader of the defeatist forces who are working for a negotiated peace.

Ruth McKenney discussed the struggle against the Copperheads and defeatists in Lincoln's time and stressed the need for the American people today to apply the lessons of their history to wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy from within.

Angelo Herndon, in discussing the role of Frederick Douglass in the struggle against slavery, called upon the Negro people to support the war effort as the only way they can move towards progress even though the Administration at times tends to capitulate to reactionary pressure.

The District of Columbia Chapter of the Red Cross was represented by the eminent physician, Dr. William De Kline, whose appeal for blood donors was met by an overwhelming response.

Local WLB Head to Talk At CIO Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—An appeal to organized labor for funds to liquidate debts incurred in the fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney, and his case after he won his liberation, has just been issued by the Tom Mooney Assistance Committee.

The appeal is issued by H. C. Carrasco, secretary of the former Railway Employees Committee for the release of Mooney; George Wilson, secretary of the San Francisco CIO Council; and Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, AFL.

Debts to the amount of approximately \$5,400 remain to be paid. Unions and individual members of unions are being asked to send such contributions as they can to settle the final accounts.

The trade unions have got to demonstrate their interest in this solution by knowing administrative law better than anybody else."

Of the most basic importance today is the necessity for labor to use its organized strength in the political field. The American trade union tradition of pure and simple trade unionism has been blasted by the war. The solution of the economic problems today are closely linked to the broad political issues.

It is mainly in such unions that have lagged behind on these broader issues that the confusion and pessimism is most pronounced. Unfortunately until very recently there was insufficient leadership and guidance from leading AFL bodies on the press in relation to these new problems. The articles cited above show a growing recognition of the danger of the old approach to new problems. We heartily endorse the statement of Mr. Casey posed in the form of a question, "Are we big enough to do the job and save our members and our unions? I think we are. If we are not then we should get out and make room for men who are."

Labor is beginning to reduce its responsibilities. The announcement

Butte Miners Denounce Dies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Feb. 16.—Butte Miners Union No. 1, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, unanimously went on record opposing continuation of the pro-fascist Dies Committee at its last regular meeting and pledged continued opposition to the witch hunting committee in its effort to obtain funds.

Montanans are proud, however, that their two Congressmen, Mansfield and O'Connell, were among the minority in Congress who had the decency and courage to oppose Dies and his stooges.

Browder To Speak at Output Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will discuss problems of war production next Tuesday night with the men and women who do the producing.

More than 50 union business agents, shop chairman and shop stewards of all political affiliations are sponsors of the meeting which will be held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St., at 7:30 P. M. A thousand war workers will attend.

An invitation issued by the unionists explains that Mr. Browder was asked to deliver the address because he is an outstanding authority on production questions.

"Earl Browder, author of 'Victory—And After,' has won widespread recognition through his pioneering work in problems of centralized war economy and his all-around contribution to our nation at war," the sponsors' statement says.

In addition to Mr. Browder's address, the program will include entertainment. Jack De Merchant, radio artist, will sing, and Bernie Kern, an entertainer from the Village Vanguard, will do an imitation of radio military analysts.

Among the sponsors for the meeting are James Ligist, District 4 organizer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Al Stern, business agent of Local 450, Jack Rand, business agent of Local 1227, and scores of shop chairmen, stewards and union officials.

Admission to the meeting is by ticket. Tickets are now being sold by sponsors throughout the metropolitan area.

Urge Funds To Liquidate Mooney Debts

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FLIERS RESCUED AFTER 17 DAYS IN FROZEN WILDS



ARMY STAFF SERGEANTS Forrest B. Hoover (on stretcher) and Paul G. Loewen, both of Tacoma, Wash., are shown at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, after they were rescued from a snow-covered canyon in the isolated Sawtooth Mountain region of Idaho. Their wrecked bomber was discovered by a mail plane pilot on a routine flight. The pilot returned to the scene twenty-four hours later in a ski-equipped plane. The rescued fliers existed for seventeen days on their chocolate rations and broth made from squirrels they were able to shoot. The other three members of the crew have not been seen since they left for help twelve days before the rescue. Hoover suffered a broken leg. This is a photograph.

Shipyard Firings Showdown Near

(Special to the Daily Worker)

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 16.—A showdown is developing here between the management of the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, as a company union announced its support of dismissal of 150 welders for alleged absenteeism.

Declaring in a widely distributed appeal that lack of planning work schedules was the real cause of the company's action, the CIO union backed by the Massachusetts CIO Council, is taking its case to the public and government officials.

One of the steps is a press conference that is being arranged with many of the dismissed welders who will tell their own stories.

USED AS COVER-UP

The distributed statement, signed by Organizers James Marino and Richard Kelleher of the IUMSWA, charged that the company has invented the phony claim of "absenteeism" to serve as a "blind" because announcement of a layoff due to unprepared work for the men, would open it to public criticism.

Significantly, the company's action and the prompt backing by the company-influenced organization, the so-called Independent Union of Fore River Workers, comes as the CIO union is conducting a live campaign to organize the huge shipyard. A target in the union's attack is the phony management-labor committee which tolerates the situation in the yard.

CHARLIE BLACKLISTING

The leaflet is titled "Bethlehem's Blacklist."

"The inefficiency in planning production by the company has led to the large scale dismissal of workers," says the statement. "False rumors have been spread that the Navy officials have authorized these firings. Men are being fired for 'insubordination' and 'absenteeism.' This is only a blind. If the company gave releases saying that they had no work ready, they would have themselves wide open for criticism. By giving false releases they blacklist the men in the eyes of other employers."

"There are too many ways in the yard now standing idle to justify the dismissal of a single mechanic. . . . The immediate responsibility for these layoffs lies with the phony labor-management production committees in Fore River, which is made up of company representatives and company union representatives."

Another element in the situation, is the company's apparent attempt to use the "work or fight" weapon against the CIO members. It is pointed out that the bulk of the dismissed welders are youths who would be subject to immediate draft reclassification. If the company would lay the men off for lack of work in their department it would have to give them each a release, enabling them to obtain work elsewhere.

The leadership of the organized labor movement has called on the millions of organized workers to get into action to break the conspiracy of the defeatists and reactionaries in Congress. This is a clarion call to every trade unionist to which every one must respond. We are called upon to set against our own internal enemies not only in defense of the hard-won rights of the trade union movement but as a patriotic duty in defense of the independence of our nation.

Boston AFL Asks Prisoners Freed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Endorsement of President Roosevelt's state policy of releasing all anti-fascists imprisoned in North Africa has been voted by the Central Labor Union, AFL, here.

A similar resolution was adopted by the Union for Democratic Action.

Regional UE Parley Hails Soviet Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—A pledge to "work in the spirit of Stalingrad" to supply materials for an invasion of Europe from the west, was expressed in a greeting to the Soviet people sent by delegates of the regional conference of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

The greeting, forwarded to Soviet Ambassador Litvinov, said: "Please convey to the Soviet people, citizens of Stalingrad, the Red Army, and Premier Stalin greetings and congratulations from the General Meeting of Officers and Shop Stewards of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota."

"We are determined to work in the spirit of Stalingrad producing war materials, and matching your great offensive with a second front in Europe to rid the world of Hitlerism this year. We acknowledge the tremendous debt that America and all humanity owe you for your courageous destruction of our common enemy. We will help fulfill President Roosevelt's pledge of 'unconditional surrender of Nazism.' We, the people of America, pledge our aid to rebuild Stalingrad, its homes, schools, churches and factories, to stand forever as a monument to the deathless heroism of its defenders."

"We are determined to remove every obstacle to our own war effort and to develop world labor unity with your trade unions as a speedy guarantee of common victory for the United Nations over the Fascists Axis."

WLB OK's Raise For Teamsters

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The National War Labor Board Trucking Commission approved a wage agreement between 210 trucking operators in the New York area and 2,900 employees, providing for an hourly increase of 10.5-12 cents, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1942.

The commission found that the increase, amounting to 12.8 per cent, is within the WLB's 15 per cent formula, since the workers had received no wage increase since September, 1939. Under the agreement their hourly rate will be 91.2-93 cents.

The meeting is open to the public. Rev. John M. Miles will act as chairman. Following Mr. Ford's discussion there will be a lengthy period for questions. The meeting is scheduled for 7:30 P. M.

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Hot Stove Stuff

Infielders. Everybody wants infielders. They're scarcer than nylon stockings. The player shortage seems to have settled in this part of the diamond everywhere except in Cincinnati, where the Reds are sitting in the driver's seat. They are one club that has no shortage of infielders, and the other teams have been looking anxiously in their direction since their own situations became apparent.

Let's take the Reds' regular infield. It's composed of Frank McCormick at first base, Lonny Frey at second, Eddie Miller at short, and Bert Haas at third. The first three men are considered the peer of anything in the league defensively, and only a couple of seasons ago, McCormick was good enough to earn the honor as the most valuable player in the National League. Frey is the best second baseman in the league, both defensively and offensively. (If you don't believe this, look at the records.) Miller last year set a new fielding mark for shortstops by committing only 13 errors during the entire season. Haas, an erratic fielder at the start of 1942, improved considerably as the year wore on.

That's a great infield, but it isn't the only reason the Reds are in the driver's seat. Backing up this fine quartet, the Reds have the best collection of reserves in either major circuit. The other managers are willing enough to forgive the Reds for having lined up the best regular infield, but they can't quite figure out why McKee's team should have so many good reserves available, while they are groping around for any old infielder.

Who are these reserves? Well, one of them is Woody Williams, last year's Syracuse shortstop. Woody has had a couple of flings in the major leagues before, but because of a serious accident he suffered at Dayton, Ohio, in 1936, didn't quite have the dash to make the grade. He had too many things to overcome. Last year at Syracuse, for the first time since his mishap, he indicated readiness to stick in the big show. He was a classy performer and hit .270, a good average for a shortstop with his defensive capabilities. Most important, he missed only two innings all season. The Reds are not the only ones who recognize that Williams has developed. Several other clubs would like to have him, but we'll let you in on a little secret: They're not going to get him. He has a 4-F classification, is married and has a child.

There are three other shortstops on the Reds' roster, too. Charles Brewster, a .302 hitter with Nashville last year, Johnny Conway from Birmingham, and Damon Phillips, who was the Reds' reserve infielder last year, are the three. Reserve third baseman is Steven Masner, who hit .301 for Sacramento in 1942, and whom the Dodgers recently claimed on waivers, with an idea of making him their regular shortstop. The waiver claim was disallowed by Commissioner Landis because Masner was drafted in November, and the rules specify that a drafted player must be given a trial until April 1, at least.

Because of their strong infield, the Reds feel their pitching staff will be better this year than last, notwithstanding the sale of Paul Derringer to the Chicago Cubs. It is reasoned that there will be many a batter thrown out this year who might have had a hit on the same kind of a bouncer last year.

1,169 Join as Communist Drive Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

and stiffen its fight against Charles Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and other fascist enemies in the motor city.

Very encouraging are the first returns from the Illinois-Indiana district, where 191 members were won; from Wisconsin, where 52 joined the Party, and from the Denver district, where the 18 new members total nearly a third of the quota of 60.

Three hundred and seventy-six more Americans joined the Party in New York, 140 in California, 100 in Ohio, three in Montana, 34 in Mary-

land and 61 in Boston. The 61 Boston recruits signed up at the close of a mass meeting of 1,400 persons, addressed by Robert Minor, assistant secretary of the Party.

Their response, says Williamson, is a token of the readiness of patriotic workers to join the Communist movement, on whose work, as Earl Browder explained, the fate of our country depends to no small extent.

Soviet Guerrilla to Talk At RWR Meeting Tonight

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UP).—The Daily Sketch said today that Adolf Hitler has begun drafting "office" generals for active service because of heavy casualties among high officers on the eastern front. In addition, Hitler promoted 40 colonels to the rank of brigadier general.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50¢ per line (8 words to a line—5 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Manhattan
DR. PHILIP FOWLER, "Jeffersonian Democracy," American Labor Party, 800 St. & W. Ave., 8:30 P.M.
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN (John Arnold), speaks on "America's Answer to the Nazi Slaughterers," 203 Second Ave. 8th St. 8:30 P.M.
POLK DANCING! To your heart's content. Folk, Troika, Two-step, Square, Ping-pong, Social dancing follows. Sub. Sec. 12 E. 11th St. 8:30 P.M. Thirteenth St. Playhouse, 8 P.M.
Coming
HAZEL SCOTT... GOLDEN GATE SQUARE... Dr. Carter Tribble, A.M.P.

Anti-Discrimination Committee Joint Board, Fur Dressers & Dyers Union, Hotel Diplomat, Friday, Feb. 19, 8:15 P.M. John Fleming, Mercedes Gilbert, David Johnson, Concert Orchestra, A. Clayton Powell, Ben Davis, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Dorothy Funn, Sub. Sec.

Philadelphia, Pa.
MIKE GOLD will speak on "The People's War," at the 19th Anniversary of the Daily Worker, Hotel Diplomat, Friday, Feb. 19, 8:15 P.M. John Fleming, Mercedes Gilbert, David Johnson, Concert Orchestra, A. Clayton Powell, Ben Davis, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Dorothy Funn, Sub. Sec.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

Manhattan No. 1 Bid for Tourney; Boykoff Stopped

It may have been the sub-zero weather—after all Harry Boykoff was forced to take in more of it than the others. But some 13,000 who braved the winds and ice to watch Manhattan shackle St. John's offensive ace last Monday are convinced that the Kelly Green night at Madison Square Garden has the answer to bottling up the giant Redmen center—keep one man hanging on him all night and rotate two others for emergencies. With this kind of strategy, Coach Joe Deher's five from uptown trounced St. John team 42 to 38 for their 15th victory in 16 contests.

The Jaspers took the inside track for the number one bid to the National Invitation Tournament after a Norfolk Naval Training team licked Long Island U. 57-41 in the first game. The service boys chalked up their twenty-sixth win against one defeat.

Though Coach Lapchik's boys were handicapped by the absence of George Paschuk who joined the Navy earlier in the evening, it was the effective defense against their runaway star Boykoff that doomed the Brooklyn firebrands. Manhattan's strategy had its risks for it left a St. John man free to roam the backcourt, but the results worked. Boykoff's 11 points were practically "zero" as compared to his 75 point rampage in his two previous games. The six foot nine inch center could get off only 10 tries and of these, only one (the only one he scored in the second half) was a pivot shot.

Manhattan crossed up the Willoughby St. five by playing a limited man to man defense instead of their expected zone. This left Warren Fenley and Dan Christie operating a two-man defense against Boykoff and gave Lucio Rossini, Redmen guard, an almost complete monopoly of the backcourt. It looked bad for the Kelly Green when the Rossini, unhampered by any workable defense, tossed in three long shots early in the game. But luck was with the Green—and Rossini fouled himself out of the game in 12 minutes. Hy Gotkin, who replaced him, was off badly on his shooting and "keep Boykoff down" strategy began to show results. With Boykoff handcuffed, Man-

hattan bore in hard and kept close to the fast moving Redmen throughout the first half which ended with a 24 to 22 advantage for the Lapchik five. In the second half Dick Murphy, Deher's ace, and a brilliant ballhandler, took care of the playmaking and the shooting. He snared five baskets in the winding period and with Johnny Verzyr's get shooting a perfect accomplice, the two managed to restore Manhattan's lead some nine times throughout the match. In the first game, a Norfolk Navy Training quietest made LIU look bad all night. The smooth, court-wise Sailors, pressed the Blackbirds hard and took the play away from them at every opportunity.

The line-ups:
Norfolk NTS (57) LIU (41)
G. F. P. G. F. P.
Zunie, H. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
O'Brien, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Holmes, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Garber, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Bishop, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Keth, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Stranahan, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Ford, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Verseyr, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Thomas, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Miller, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Totals 57 41
Officials—Chuck Sodars, Matty Begovich.

Manhattan (42) St. John's (38)
Christie, H. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Murphy, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Fenley, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Showanski, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Tolan, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Burke, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Verseyr, J. 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10
Totals 42 38
Officials—John Wustick, Sam Scherfeld.

Soviet Tribute

Borough President James J. Lyons yesterday announced plans for a dinner in tribute to the victories of the Russian armies to be held in the Concourse Plaza Hotel at 8:00 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 25, under the sponsorship of the Bronx Division of Russian War Relief. Lyons, honorary chairman of the division, made the announcement at a meeting of sponsors held in the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

Fighting Still Another Foe



Barney Ross, a fighting man all his life, is now busy fighting still another fight—this one against malaria on Guadalcanal. Barney has been a Marine hero for some months now and has been in the hospital twice with wounds. He is credited with killing 62 Japanese invaders. From latest reports he seems to be licking malaria, too.

6 Billion Spent For War in Jan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—War expenditures by the United States government totaled \$6,254,000,000 in January. This was \$129,000,000, or 2.1 per cent higher than in December and 185 per cent greater than in January, 1942. The average daily rate of expenditure in January was \$240,500, compared with \$235,000 in December. The daily rate is based on the 26 days in January and December on which checks were cleared by the Treasury. In January, 1942, \$81,200,000 were spent daily for war purposes.

Robinson, Wilson Fite Is a Natural

While Ray Robinson was bowling over all available welterweight opposition in the East, California Jackie Wilson was doing precisely the same thing on the West Coast, up until the time he entered the Service last May.

Now these two—Robinson, rated best in the East, and Wilson, tops in the West—finally met at Madison Square Garden Friday night in a contest scheduled for ten rounds. Boxing men had been talking about a contest between Sugar Ray and California Jackie for a long time.

Robinson's boxing record is well known to local ring fans. Up until the time he was outpointed by Jacob LaMotta in Detroit close to two weeks ago, he had gone through 40 professional bouts without a defeat. He had beaten practically every outstanding welterweight around with the exception of Freddie (Red) Cochrane, champion who is in the Navy.

Wilson's kayo record, indeed, is imposing. He has had 54 bouts as a professional and has registered 32 knockouts. Before turning pro in 1937 he had won 50 out of 51 bouts as an amateur and represented the U. S. in the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

Frick Hopes for Early Sale of the Phils

National League President Ford Frick today resumed negotiations which he "hopes" will lead to an early sale of the Philadelphia Phils. "League officials have been in contact with various groups interested in the franchise while I've been gone from the office but there isn't anything new," the senior circuit executive said.

Frick had been confined to his home over the weekend with a cold. Negotiations for the sale of the franchise broke down last week. It was indicated that if a deal was not consummated by Thursday, when Phils' President Gerry Nugent hands the club stock over to the league's general manager Bill Terry would be appointed to operate the club for the league.

U.P. Writer Comments On 1st Negro Mile Star

By JACK CUDDY

Frank Dixon's surprise victory in the Hunter Trophy race at Boston Saturday night apparently heralds the "arrival" of the first great Negro miler in history.

Many Negroes have distinguished themselves in other departments of track and field and in most other sports, but Dixon is the first athlete of his race ever to win a major mile. Moreover, he is the first freshman ever to turn the trick.

The late John Borican of Bridgeton, N. J., record-breaking middle distance runner who died in December, always dreamed of becoming the first great Negro miler, but his activities were restricted to routes of from 600 yards to two-thirds of a mile.

Track and field history is studded with the names of great Negro performers, particularly in the sprints and jumps, but we can't recall a Negro runner ever to distinguish himself beyond the middle distances.

Just why that is we do not know. It couldn't be for lack of stamina, because the endurance of Negroes in the prize ring has been one of their greatest assets. For example, Joe Louis never showed the least sign of fatigue in any of his bouts. And the blistering paces set by Henry Armstrong, Joe Wolcott, Sam Langford, Batling Siki and George Dixon were phenomenal.

Perhaps in track and field, the young Negroes in prep school concentrate on events in which men of their race have been champions—men like Sol Butler, Howard Drew, Binga Diamond, Dehart Hubbard and the later Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, Eulace Peacock, Jesse Owens, Cornelius Johnson, etc.

Frank Dixon, 20-year-old New York U. freshman, is different. He has concentrated on distance running ever since he proved a "boy wonder" at James Monroe High School. His "arrival" in the mile at Boston, Saturday night, was unexpected but not sudden. His triumph over Earl Mitchell of Indiana, Don Burnham of Dartmouth and Gil Dadds of Boston was the result of years of preparation. Moreover, flying Frank ran a "smart" race in 4:11.4, which is comparatively fast time for the Boston track, where the record of 4:09.7 was established by Walter Mehl and where the best Glen Cunningham could do was 4:10.

The experts say Dixon's rivals made strategic mistakes in the Boston race. Maybe they did, but always there are alibis after an upset. Dixon's coach, Emil von Elling, claimed Frank used poor pace judgment the week before when the well-proportioned, smooth-striding Negro finished third to Mitchell and Dadds in the Wanamaker Mile at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Next Saturday night Dixon will match strides with Mitchell and Dadds at the Garden in the Baxter Mile of the New York A. C. meet. And he should give a good account of himself because the National A. A. U. and Intercollegiate Cross-country Champion has the power, speed, style and heart of a great miler. In a couple more years he may be challenging Gunder Hagg's outdoor 4:06.2 and the indoor 4:07.4 held by Cunningham, Chuck Fenske and Les MacMittell.

Throughout France Death Stalks Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

In Billancourt and a sawing mill in Saint Ouen working for the Germans were burned. The France Rayon electric power station in Roanne was blown up.

The indignation of French patriots at the dispatch of workers to Germany is mounting. In Mont-Lucien 3,000 workers prevented a train from leaving.

In the Loire et Cher department the Germans rounded up young people on the streets for fortification work. A number of protest demonstrations were held in connection with this.

JOIN GUERRILLAS

In Loire et Cher nine lads conscripted to be sent to Hitler's war were to escape and joined a guerrilla detachment.

It is interesting to note that lately the peasants are also joining the struggle of the patriots against the occupiers. In the village of Villaine about 100 peasants who were to appear before a German official in connection with failing to turn over the first norm of potatoes, beat up the official. In the Meurthe et Moselle department a big farm occupied by the Germans was burned. Five hundred tons of grain and agricultural implements perished in the flames.

MARINE AWARDED NAVY CROSS



MARINE CORPS CPT. R. S. GEIGER of Florida is shown awarding the Navy Cross to Capt. P. R. White of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., for action in the Battle of Midway. The award was made on the island of Guadalcanal during visit by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Browder Book Has Answer, People Say

"I'm just lost without a copy of Browder's 'Victory and After.' If I went out without a copy under my arm I'd feel... well, I just wouldn't feel right."

So spoke Anne Berk who has already sold 93 books, a number of "Worker" subs, recruited four members for the Communist Party, and obtained 50 pledges for the Red Cross blood bank.

Mrs. Berk, a good-looking, soft-spoken Bronx housewife, has a method. "After all, these days everyone has questions. And the book has the answers. Why, I can show them the answers in black and white."

She paused and then with assurance said, "Victory—and After" sells itself. "Take the woman who said to me that Communism is a menace. I merely opened the book to the section Browder answers this question and asked her in all fairness to read what a leading Communist had to say about the subject."

"And she read it?" "Yes, people want to be fair."

"Was she convinced?" "Not exactly, she thought it was this: When people like the book

Severe Food Pinch Ahead, People Told

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Americans may have to pull in their belts to depression-era size this year, but government officials believe that "reasonably adequate diets" can be maintained by strict rationing and economical use of supplies.

The Agriculture Department, in its first 1943 survey of the national food situation, said the most severe pinch on many foods is yet to come. It added that despite record production in 1942, the food situation now is considerably less favorable than a year ago.

Military and lend-lease needs will be about double those of last year, taking one-fourth of the total food production and as high as 50 and 60 per cent of some of the scarce food.

"On the basis of present estimates," the department said, "it appears that the per capita civilian supplies of grains (except rice), poultry, fats and oils (excluding butter), fluid milk, and potatoes will be about 1942."

"The per capita civilian supply of meats, eggs, fresh fruits, dry beans and peas will be about the same or slightly lower than in 1942."

"The civilian per capita supply of fish, cheese, butter, condensed and evaporated milk, canned goods, rice, fresh vegetables, sugar, coffee and cocoa will be lower than in 1942 and some of these supplies may even fall below the pre-war level."

Revise Age Limit on Coffee Ration Book

Michael Ivanoff, Soviet guerrilla fighter and Nicolai Bulanov, seaman from a Russian freighter, will speak at the general meeting of the Russian War Relief (West Side Committee), to night, Feb. 17, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, Broadway and 73rd St. Another speaker will be Kurt Adler, former Director of the Conservatory in Stalingrad, who will speak on the cultural life of this famous city.

And everybody does, encourage them to sell some copies. A school teacher I sold the book to thought the book so important that she sold 8 copies herself."

Mrs. Berk made ready to leave so I asked, "How did you recruit those 4 new members?"

"Easily. Every reader of the book is a good prospect. I invited a group to my home, had Rebecca Gerecht, Bronx County organizer, there too and before the evening was over we had 4 new comrades."

Tax Deductions for Your Contributions

YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX—No. 30

Deductions for Contributions (Part 2)
Contributions and gifts which are allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes must be of a character falling within the limitations set by law. The law defines five categories of contributions which are allowable as deductions to individuals up to 15 per cent of the net income computed before the deduction is made:

(1) Contributions to or for the use of the United States or any of its political subdivisions or possessions, provided the contributions are to be used solely for public purposes, are deductible. If a contribution is for the benefit of the donor, however, and not for the public purposes, such a contribution would not be deductible.

(2) Contributions made to a corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation created or organized in the United States or any of its possessions or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States, no part of the earnings of which inures to the benefit of any individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is attempting to influence legislation, and which is organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the following purposes: (a) charitable, (b) religious, (c) educational, (d) scientific, (e) prevention of cruelty to animals or children, are deductible.

Such organizations would include the Red Cross, Community Chests, the U. S. O., the British War Relief Society, Inc., and other war relief organizations if organized in the United States. Religious contributions would include all contributions and assessments paid to religious groups, including pews, rents, and church "assessments" and "dues." Contributions for educational purposes would include those made to nonprofit schools and universities, Boy Scouts, the D. A. R., and like organizations, and to other nonprofit educational organizations. Contributions to organizations for scientific purposes would include nonprofit research foundations and other nonprofit domestic organizations engaged in research.

(3) Contributions are also deductible if made to a domestic fraternal society operating under the lodge system, but only if the contributions are to be used for one of the purposes listed above. Dues and membership fees in such societies are not deductible.

(4) Contributions made to organizations of United States war veterans and auxiliaries are deductible.

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A Man, A People, A Cause

By Henry George Weiss

When I think of Lenin,
when I think of Stalin,
I think not alone of a man,
or of two men,
but of a man,
a people,
and a cause,
the one in three,
the three in one,
the man not alone the leader
but the servant,
the leader not alone the man
but the people,
the soul of both, the cause.

Woe to the man who puts his hand to a plow
and turns back.
Moses put his hand to a plow
and plowed a great undeviating furrow
across the face of a wilderness
and history.

Joshua, son of Joseph,
put his hand to a plow
and men tell yet
of what a mighty plowman he was.

Abraham Lincoln drove an iron plow
that bit true and deep
into the American soil
plowing under feudalism and chattel slavery.

Lenin put his hand to a plow,
and the steel of his plow
ran across the face of Russia
from the frozen wastes of Siberia
to the towering peaks of the Caucasus,
from the walls of the Kremlin
to the lowly hut of the moujik,
uprooting czarism, plowing it under,
and turning up new soil to light and air.

Stalin put his hand to a plow
and out of the furrows he plowed
sprang harvests of abundance,
great factories, huge turbines,
mighty dams, collective farms,
sunlight and hope.

Stalin—and through him, Lenin—
not one man speaking alone, or two men,
but a man, a people, and a cause,
the man, leader and servant,
the leader, man and people,
the soul of both, the cause—

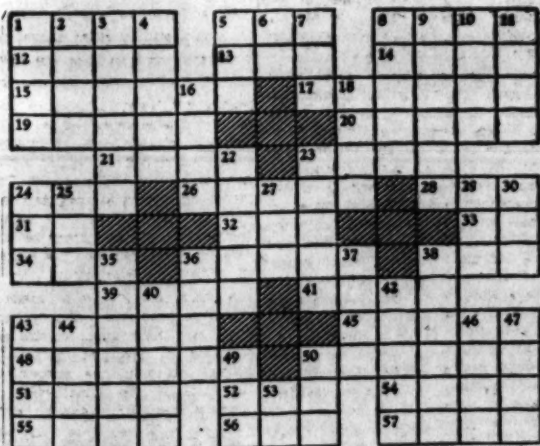
Stalin—
hand still to the plow,
turning up the soil,
planting seed of love and kindness and hope
in the great furrows,
plowing up the noxious weeds of Nazi lust and greed
with the Great Red Army,
trampling down, rooting out,
calling to other men,
with other hands,
grasping other plows
to plow deep and sure
across the face of earth,
across the evils of fascism. . .

Even now the furrows are being turned
by great plows that uproot the weeds
and give new earth to sunlight and air. . .

Woe to them
who put their hands to the plow
and turn back!

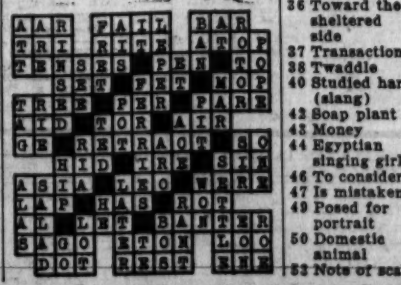
Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL
1 Group of players
6 Small child
8 Laggard
12 Comfort
13 Native metal
14 Story
15 Landed property
17 Sewing implement
19 Ancient Greek pillar
20 Dinner course
21 Indian peasant
23 Small island
24 Public conveyance
26 Fish net
28 Turf
31 Conjunction
32 Everyone
33 Concocted lava
34 Conducted
36 Inquired
38 Arid
39 Capable
41 To rip
43 Lake boat

VERTICAL
45 A binary compound
48 Puts in rows
50 Genus of grass
51 Pintail duck
52 Wing
54 Smirk
55 Possessed
56 To make lace edging
57 Shade tree (pl.)
10 Spanish cooking pot
11 Obnoxious plant
16 New Mexican Indian
18 Actual being
22 To plague
23 Cove
24 Type of aloe (coll.)
25 To employ
27 Kind
29 Paddle
30 Part of year
35 Hebrew prophet
36 Toward the sheltered side
37 Transaction
38 Twaddle
39 Studied hard (slang)
42 Soap plant
43 Money
44 Egyptian singing girl
46 To consider
47 Is mistaken
49 Poked for portrait
50 Domestic animal
52 Note of scale



At the Greenwich Village Clay Club:

Service Men Doodling in Clay Turn Into Creditable Artists

By George Baer

The Clay Club at 4 West 8th St. has long been a special haven for amateur sculptors with modest talents but great enthusiasm for their art.

Miss Dorothea Denalow, the director, has the uncanny ability to transform a person who just likes to play with clay into an amateur artist who can be proud of his creative productions. Some of the members are professional sculptors who are happy to give a hand to those who wish to make a hobby of the craft.

The club, with its workshop studios, firing kiln and exhibition galleries, has more recently become a special rendezvous for those of our soldiers and sailors who, having heard about "arty" Greenwich Village, came to scoff and remained to pray.

Doodlers Become Creators Of Bas-Reliefs

There is a welcome sign for men in uniform on the door and many of the boys, curious and brave, come in, are invited to stick their hands in the clay barrel, begin doodling and before you know it are seriously learning how to make a bas-relief or a portrait head.

All service men visiting the town or stationed nearby can avail themselves of instruction, materials and tools with no charge to themselves. A percentage of the gallery commissions on sales goes into a special fund which supports this activity while all commissions from work done by the men themselves revert to the fund.

The current exhibition of work by soldiers, sailors and civilians is called "Sculpture on Rationed Time." Most of the regular members of the Clay Club are working in defense plants. Others are in the Army.

Lt. Bahl Swartz, one of these, stationed at Camp Polk, La., found time to do some sculpture while at officer training school.



In 8th Street's Clay Club, sailors and soldiers can come and play with clay, at no expense, using the club's materials and tools. Some of their work has proved so good that the gallery is now exhibiting it under the title of "Sculpture on Rationed Time."

When he presented a portrait head of General MacArthur to the school, the officer in charge could not understand how Swartz found time to do it. He felt that either sculptors learned things more quickly than others or that the curriculum was too easy and didn't take enough of the cadet's time.

Defense Worker Carves in Stone

Another regular member is David Gillelyen, who carves in stone but is now working in a defense plant on the West Coast. He, nevertheless, has been able to contribute something to the show. Cleo Hartwig, one of whose pieces is in the Artists for Victory Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, does drafting in a defense plant but gives

whatever other time she has to teaching the service boys who are guests at the club.

"Though our major thought and vitality is spent in the war effort," Miss Denalow says, "we are glad that some of us have the opportunity to glean a few moments of creative time as sculptors."

Seaman William B. Hipolit, former chemical worker, now in the Coast Guard, has become very proficient in carving bas-reliefs of ships on sea. He devotes almost all his leisure to supplying the demand for his work among his friends.

Seaman Pat McKinnis was a musician before he joined the Coast Guard and learned stone carving on the side. He is one of the more promising men who "happened to come by."

Seaman John Robinson is another Coast Guard man, previously a

student in North Eastern State College, Kirksville, Mo., who is taking advantage of an opportunity to learn modeling in clay. He has a preference for oriental dancing figures.

Miss Denalow is especially proud of Sergeant Will Steel of the Army, an alumnus of the club. Sgt. Steel won first prize for a composition of "Hands at Work," which was exhibited as a special show of service men's sculpture. And he had never touched the stuff before he had been brought down Greenwich Village way.

In making its facilities available to the recreation of our soldiers and sailors, the Clay Club is making a worth while contribution. The work produced is pleasant, decorative and characteristically humorous.

Films:

'Saludos Amigos' Is Much Much Too Short

"SALUDOS AMIGOS," A Disney fantasy in technicolor starring Donald Duck and Jose Carioca. At the Globe Theatre.

By Nat Low

The big fault we find with "Saludos Amigos," new cartoon film produced by the Disney Studio, is that it's too short.

Much too short. Such bundles of sheer delight and whimsy should come in truck loads, not thimblefuls.

We look forward to each new Disney film with considerable excitement. You will rarely find a group or more creative minds than the artists, writers and gag men who work in the Disney Studio. And rarely do they disappoint their great audience.

"Saludos Amigos" is the latest in a long line of fascinating animated cartoons. And one of the best. For this work a group of Disney artists and writers made a trip to South America armed with technical cameras, sketch pads and water colors. They visited all the historical spots and great natural phenomena of the land below the Rio Grande.

The film is dedicated to a better understanding of our Latin American allies but is not a particularly serious or studious work—rather it is a glittering comedy of whimsy and fancy set in a South American background.

A Departure From Past Disney Films

"Saludos Amigos" is a departure from past Disney films inasmuch as it combines technicolor film with the animated story. The combination takes you through the Brazilian pampas, the magnificent harbor of Rio, the immense and beautiful lake high in the Andes, the hot spots of South American night life and many other fascinating places, with all of your favorite characters—Donald Duck, Goofy (who becomes a Brazilian "Cowboy") and a riotous new personality named "Joe Carioca" who was an immediate hit. (Half the show at the Globe is watching and hearing the kids roar with delight at the adventures of the wonderful cartoon creations.)

Watching the film you realize for the umpteenth time how great are the possibilities of the animated film. It is a very new medium which has barely been tapped. There is no limit of things which can be done, and "Saludos Amigos" is merely a start in that direction.

Incidentally, the many fine artists of the Disney Studio, show in this film for the first time many of the sketches which go to make up an average cartoon picture. As at a gallery, you see water colors, figures and "local color" sketched right on the spot by the touring artists.

And then, in a clever stunt, you see an artist's hand on the screen drawing the lines which magically turn into figures of Donald Duck, Joe Carioca, bees, flowers, birds and all the rest.

It's a film to bring the whole family to—but we must repeat our

'Night of the Americas':

Toledano and Neruda Bring Unity Message

The rich heritage of culture gave living shape to the good neighbor policy on the stage of the Martin Beck Theater Sunday night as diplomats, labor leaders and artists from 12 Latin American nations brought a message of unity for victory.

The occasion, "A Night of the Americas," arranged by the Council for Pan American Democracy, marked a historic point in hemispheric relations.

It brought to the same platform Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers; Pablo Neruda, great Chilean poet and diplomat; the Ambassadors of Chile and Mexico and leading Latin American artists for a program which not only talked about unity but directly charted a path for achieving it.

Toledano warned that cultural unity could not be established with "mummified intellectuals" of Latin America, whom he described as "extreme reactionaries" because they look to Spanish colonialism as their goal.

Unity, he said, must be based on the great masses of the people and a new rising group of cultural leaders, whose aspirations for victory in the war and the freedom to follow show the way to "fight together and win together."

Leaders in the field of art, poetry, radio and screen welcomed the visitors to New York. Donald Ogden Stewart, author and screen writer, was chairman. Hugo Gellert, world famous artist, brought greetings from Artists for Victory, organization of 25 art societies. Langston Hughes, poet; Paul Manahy, sculptor, and Norman Corwin, noted radio playwright, brought messages of unity with the Americas from their respective fields.

"We have faith in our fighters," Neruda said. "We have faith in our men. We have faith in Roosevelt, Wallace, Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek. We have faith in Eisenhower, Zuko, in Timoshenko and DeGaulle. These names live among the most distant people of Latin America."

"These names are blessed in Palagosa and in the Amazon, but we feel hate, too. Every day in our Spanish America, a current of hate like a river of fire makes our lives tremble. For a long time we have hated Hitler, hated Mussolini, hated Hirohito, Franco and Laval."

'We Do Not Forget'

"The Spanish Dead . . ." "We do not forget the dead of the Spanish war in whose veins flowed our blood. It was then that we learned to hate. We are together in this world crisis and we share both hate and hope."

"Our eyes and our hearts are turned toward the battlefields. Guadalcanal and Africa, Stalingrad and London occupy all the thoughts of the people of Latin America."

Miss Aline MacMahon, star of "The Eve of St. Mark," read a translation of one of Pablo Neruda's new poems, "Song to Bolivar," the translation of which, by Evelyn Booth, originally appeared in The Worker.

Good Neighbor:

Cultural Relations With Africa--When?

By Samuel Putnam

This is Negro History Week. For all thoughtful, loyal-minded Americans, this should be a deeply stirring observance. On the cultural side, it is a good time to take stock of all the tremendous contributions which the Negro people have made to the arts, literature, and science of the world.

And this reminds me of something. For some new thing, that there been wondering why, in connection with our international (and not merely inter-American) cultural relations program, we do not pay some attention to the age-old and impressive culture of Africa. This would be especially appropriate in view of our military relations with the present moment with the Negro Republic of Liberia, where large numbers of American Negro troops are stationed, and where President Roosevelt recently paid a visit.

As Elizabeth Lawson points out, in her excellent Negro history study outline, "The Negroes were the founders of civilization along the Ganges, the Euphrates, and the Nile Rivers. Early Babylon was founded by a Negroid people. . . . Some scientists claim that on the west coast of Africa a civilization was set up very much like that of ancient Rome, but prior to it."

One thing we do know is that, as far back as the 11th century, the Africans had a high degree of primitive industrial civilization. As that great scholar, the late Franz Boas remarked, they had invented and adopted the art of smelting iron while the European peoples were still using stone tools. They had learned to domesticate animals, had a developed system of agriculture and exchange, practiced gold and silver mining, pottery, metal work, cotton weaving, etc.

Modern Art Was Influenced by Negro

These facts, of an economic-industrial nature, are not so well known to most of us. Thanks to the enormous influence which the Negro has had on modern art, we do know something of his magnificent sculpture and his rock paintings. Indeed, the whole modern art movement, centering around an early-century Cubism, in reality derived its impetus from those carved Negro heads which Pablo Picasso used to keep on the mantelpiece in his Montmartre studio some 35 years ago (about 1907).

You will find all this set forth, if you want to look up Andre Salmon's "L'Art Vivant," which is by way of being the official history of Cubism. The first Negro art show in London—in 1919, if I rightly recall—created a sensation, and critics such as Roger Fry, Clive Bell and others wrote lengthy essays on the subject.

It is true, this "discovery" of the Negro and his art tended to degenerate into a snobbish upper-class craze, when exploited by writers like Jean Cocteau, Blaise Cendrars, Carl Van Vechten, and others; but this in no wise detracts from the essential validity of the great African contribution to the arts.

And sculpture and painting are by no means the sum of that contribution. All the world is aware of our debt to Negro music—the southern spirituals, the blues, jazz. We have heard, too, of outstanding Negro authors like Richard Wright, Langston Hughes, and others. What

Philip Stevenson, co-author of the exciting Russian war play "Counterattack" will discuss "The Spirit of the Soviet Union as Reflected in Soviet Plays," today Feb. 17th, at 8:30 P. M. at the Commodore Hotel, Lexington Avenue and 42nd St.

Lisa Sergio, well-known WQXR news commentator will share the platform with Mr. Stevenson and will speak on "The Significance of the Russian Offensive."

'Counterattack' Author To Lecture Tonight

"Mashenska," Soviet film, opens Thursday, Feb. 18 at the Apollo 42nd Street Theatre, with "The Avengers."

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'The Spanish Dead . . .'

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we do not realize, perhaps, is that this is no new thing, that there are more than a hundred Ethiopian and Ethiopian-Arabic literary manuscripts in existence, while (as Miss Lawson tells us) the "Epic of the Suman" is looked upon as one of the world's great classics.

"A Good Worker But a Bad Slave"

A point that deserves to be stressed is, that it was, precisely, the Negro's industrial-cultural background which led to his being enslaved in the America's in preference to the migratory Indian, who did not possess this culture. As the distinguished Brazilian anthropologist, Arthur Ramos, points out, "The Negro was a good worker but a bad slave." He had capabilities and techniques that were valuable to his masters, but he never resigned himself to servitude.

In this connection, it seems to me that during this Negro History Week we should not forget the great epic of Palmares, the famous runaway-slave republic which was set up in the State of Alagoas in northern Brazil in the 17th century, and which lasted for 87 years (1630-1697). Professor Ramos has told us of the high degree of economic and social organization which prevailed in Palmares.

Today, throughout the greater portion of this hemisphere—in both the Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Americas—the Negro is a dominant cultural figure. He has, for one thing, given a new breath of life to Spanish poetry; and in Brazil, the land of our fighting ally, he is a veritable beacon, pointing the way to a new national life and a new civilization.

But the deathless memory of Palmares lingers always. . . . Isn't it about time that we were establishing cultural relations with Africa?

Young Pushkin

This is "Young Pushkin"—in the Soviet film which will head the bill at the Irving Plaza Theatre beginning tomorrow.

Langston Hughes to Lecture Tonight

Langston Hughes will lecture and read some of his poems under the general title "A Poet Looks at Life" on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 8:40 P. M. at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place.

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The 'Invincibles' at Kharkov



Food Plan Knifed

BOLDLY and arrogantly the misnamed "Farm Bloc" knifed our food production program yesterday, as part of its fight for uncontrolled profiteering at the expense of the nation's war effort.

A sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee killed an administration request for \$100,000,000 for incentive payments to farmers producing certain vital crops. The administration request was part of the food production program. The action of the "Farm Bloc" in killing it was of a piece with the whole policy of sabotage of our 1943 food supply by the obstructionists.

The "Farm Bloc" boldly announced that their reason for killing the incentive pay plan was that they wanted no "substitutes" for lifting price controls. They are not interested in greater returns to the farmer; they are interested in wrecking price stabilization.

It is this same gang that is gunning for the Farm Security Administration, which has assisted thousands of small farmers to increase their production substantially; it is gunning for all forms of government assistance to the family-size farmer.

It says the farmer doesn't want government cooperation to increase income and production, he wants only destruction of price control. It claims, too, that only higher prices will solve the farm labor problem. Any idea that it speaks for the nation's farmers is blasted by recent Gallup Poll results, which show that only 8 per cent of the farmers look upon higher prices as the means of obtaining needed farm manpower.

The attack upon the administration's price and food production programs must be met at once by the people. All of the basic war policies of the nation are involved in this fight. Labor has to get busy at once in every Congressional district to "put the heat" on every Congressman. State and local labor bodies should see that the farmers are reached with the facts, since the "Farm Bloc" activities are directed against them, as well as against the rest of the nation.

Finnish Farce

IT WAS A typical "Ja" election which continued Ryti as President of Finland. All the anti-war and anti-Hitler members of parliament are in jail. The same pro-fascist electors which elected him in the first place, repeated the performance. Despite the iron-bound fixings, the opposition managed to find some expression in a number of blank and contrary ballots.

Why, then, the "election" at this time? The Mannerheim-Ryti-Tanner cabal has to continue the pretense of democracy in Finland, in the hope that our State Department will yet be able to save them from the consequences of a Hitler defeat.

The "reelection" of Ryti can fool no one. Finland is an ally of Hitler Germany and is waging war against our greatest ally, the Soviet Union. The farce at Helsinki fails to alter the situation in any essential. It merely makes the Munich-minded gentlemen in the State Department, who have relied on the

election to solve the problem, look ridiculous.

The aim of our policy must be to work in cooperation with the Soviet Union to bring Finland out of the war. The best way we can implement such a policy, knock out the last pins from under the Helsinki regime and strengthen the anti-Hitler forces among the Finnish people, is to declare war on Finland.

Mrs. FDR's Error

SPEAKING at St. Louis the other day, Mrs. Roosevelt warmly praised the Soviet people who, she said, "are putting up an extraordinary battle for their homeland, and contributing much to the cause of the United Nations."

At the same time, Mrs. Roosevelt launched into an attack against the American Communists who, she says, are "seeking to force us to do something we don't want to do."

Thus, Mrs. Roosevelt launched two viewpoints which are not only logically contradictory, but which are politically hostile to each other.

It is impossible to maintain friendly relations with the anti-fascist Communists of Europe and the Soviet Union—something which is essential to the cause of the United Nations—and at the same time continue to echo reactionary slanders against the American Communists and the Soviet Union.

For it is plain that Mrs. Roosevelt's charge against the American Communists is inevitably an implied charge that the Soviet Union manipulates a group of Americans within the United States for Soviet aims. Yet, such a charge flies in the face of reality and of win-the-war policy.

Mrs. Roosevelt makes the ridiculous charge that the American Communists, numbering less than 100,000, "are seeking to force" the rest of America to do "something it doesn't want to do."

Do what?

Establish Communism in the United States?

This is a farce, since a handful could never force any country to do anything. Communists not only have always opposed such absurd adventurism, but have publicly declared through their leader, Earl Browder, that Communism even as an issue for mass education must give way today to the winning of the war over the Axis.

When Communism is an issue, the American people can be trusted to solve it as they wish in a democratic way. Mrs. Roosevelt would not want to deprive them of that right, we hope.

It does not seem possible that Mrs. Roosevelt can object to Communist advocacy of a Second Front, of more war production through centralized planning, of a no-strike policy for labor and closer collaboration between the United States and its allies during and after the war.

Mrs. Roosevelt's contradictory viewpoints only show that she has not logically thought through the political realities of national unity and this war. She repeats prejudiced opinions which events have left far behind, but encouraging to the Hoover-Hearsts-Dies enemies of the government and its victory program. But America's safety cannot afford the luxury of outmoded prejudices, whether they be anti-Semitism, Negro phobias or anti-Communist superstitions. Mrs. Roosevelt ought surely to know that, it seems to us.

New York Vote Against Dies Reflects Labor Party Strength

By Mac Gordon

The lineup of New York City congressmen on the recent vote to extend the Dies Committee differs radically from last year, a comparison of the record shows.

Where only three voted for Dies this year, 12 supported him in the 1942 vote. Fifteen cast their vote against him this year, and five didn't record themselves. Last year only 9 opposed Dies and two were absent.

American Labor Party and trade union leaders attribute this changed attitude on the part of a number of legislators to the strength of the ALP vote in the city. Both the state ALP and local organizations were active in the fight to defeat Dies. If they were not as successful as they were in New York City it is because the latest ALP vote was smaller even than in previous state elections.

Of the three who voted for the Dies Committee this year, two, William B. Barry of Queens and Joseph L. Pfeiffer of Brooklyn, were opposed by the ALP, and are generally in opposition to its program. The vote cast by James H. Fay of New York City has, however, been a puzzle to many. Fay won the election with strong ALP support, and has a New Deal and pro-labor record.

FAY'S INTENTION

County ALP leaders think Fay cast his vote for Dies under the mistaken impression that the ALP would "overlook" it because of his generally pro-Roosevelt record. On the other hand, he feared the opposition to him would swing enough votes, on the basis of an anti-Dies vote to oust him. Fay won his district by about 50 votes out of over 37,000 cast.

These ALP leaders say, however, that if this is the way Fay figured he made a serious error. Their position is that a vote to continue a fifth column agency like the Dies Committee is too serious a matter to "overlook." Such a policy will

very quickly disintegrate Fay's progressive and labor support, and his chances of reelection will be remote indeed.

TAMMANY HALL

Another factor to be taken into account is that Fay is chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall. Under the New Deal leadership of Michael Kennedy, Tammany has developed friendly relations with labor and the ALP organization. The actions of Fay, therefore, may have repercussions in the entire county.

The Dies fight is not ended yet. ALP leaders are watching closely for the vote on the Dies Committee appropriation, which comes up soon. The increased influence of the ALP in the state is also indicated by recent developments in the state legislature. Both major parties have been eager to introduce ALP legislation and to lend an ear to ALP demands. How much more they will lend is still an open question.

New York County leaders are not, however, fully satisfied that the ALP has made, in its six years of existence, the progress it should have made in a city like New York. Thus, they point to the fact that there is only one ALP congressman from the city who is a member of the American Labor Party. By this time, they feel, the organization should be a major party in the city, far ahead of at least the Republicans.

STRONG CLUBS

They believe that the central question is the building of local district organizations that will be able to fight for the ALP program all year 'round with the same intensity as it fights in election campaigns. For this they see the need of strong district clubs with a large membership, which can attract new sections of the population.

About a month and a half ago,

the county organization decided to organize a drive to build such clubs, and set itself the job of recruiting 15,000 regular, dues-paying members. Since that decision was taken, many hundreds of members have been recruited, and the leaders are confident they will reach the 15,000 membership figure. There is at least one ALP club in every assembly district in New York County, and some districts have two clubs.

The County organization looks upon ALP district heads as political leaders of labor. Their position is compared with that of a trade union leader with a membership of 3,000. Such a union leader is a powerful figure in his community. So will an ALP leader with 3,000 votes become a powerful figure in his district.

District clubs in Manhattan are planning community conferences on the important legislative problems facing the people, particularly on consumer and child care issues. Besides the Dies campaign, they have rallied their members on issues of discrimination, particularly in industry, on the transport situation in the city, and numerous others. They are serving their communities by giving income tax information, by activity in civilian defense, etc. The entire county is planning a campaign to stamp out anti-Semitism in New York.

Through the growth and development of these clubs, the county ALP leaders feel that their organization will not only influence somewhat the direction of political events, but will take a hand in doing the directing, along the path of labor's legislative program.

The political position of labor, they believe, would be infinitely stronger if the same movement developed throughout the state. For this, however, unity within the Party is needed. Such unity does not yet exist, despite the extremely powerful threat to the nation's war program, to all of labor, progress and democracy offered by Congress.

5th Column Plot Against Ration Plan Aimed to Stymie Offensive

By Jean Francis

(Continued from Yesterday)

II

We need over-all industrial mobilization which will increase productivity; find substitutes; allocate short supplies; utilize small business and standardize and simplify production.

In his report to the National Conference of the Communist Party, Browder said:

"We can proceed most effectively now to the next step in the unfolding of the United Nations' war against the Axis by concentrating on the problems of a centralized war economy and production for the war." (Production for Victory, P. 5.)

The Axis and the Fifth Column in this country are concentrating on obstructing the organization of a centralized war economy. The enemy forces concentrate on discrediting and rendering ineffective the key mechanisms of centralized administrative control—rationing and price control, and thereby block centralized control planning.

Hence the efforts to destroy OPA, to stir anti-ration revolts, to erode price control—thus the focal point of Dies' attacks was Henderson.

The advocacy of a negotiated peace aim to halt the Second Front offensive, by demagogically blaming the necessity for rationing and civilian curtailments upon the "unnecessary" size or expansion of our military forces, hoping thereby to achieve reductions or the return of forces abroad.

The enemy calculates this approach to be a fertile field—hoping to fan internal strife over every little war necessity.

Already government surveys establish that Hitler's propaganda machine is playing a direct part in helping to manufacture the campaign against all rationing and curtailment of civilian supplies.

This does not mean that Nazi propaganda was the motivating force behind all groups and individuals that are helping to organize

the attack against rationing. Business-as-usual interests and Chamber of Commerce organizations, which want their profits left undisturbed, are busy creating "popular" opposition to rationing—because rationing with price control prevents price rises and profiteering.

It has been true that there have been weaknesses and shortcomings in the rationing program. It is critically imperative therefore that an effective over-all rationing program be established without delay. This will defeat the defeatists and thwart the profiteering-as-usual groups.

PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

A campaign of enlightenment on rationing is necessary. Such a campaign should not only deal with the important details of the mechanics of the rationing system, but should explain the reasons and purpose of the rationing from the point of view of both the civilian consumer and the needs of the armed forces. Such a campaign would expose the obstructionist propaganda spread by the defeatist press and the Congressional enemies of the war effort.

The people must be involved in the campaign, both through their organizations and through the civilian defense setup. The block service plan of the CDVO can be an invaluable instrument for this, since it plans to reach every family in the city through an army of 100,000 volunteer "directors."

Here are the guiding principles for an effective rationing and price control program:

1. First and foremost sound rationing and price control is possible only if the whole economy is administered on the basis of centralized control and over-all planning. Price control cannot be enforced if the necessary quantities and qualities of goods required for the civilian population are not produced. Neither will the control be effective if planned and balanced rationing is not forecast, controlled and carried through. Resources must be allocated between war

needs and civilian needs, production must be scheduled, civilian rationing must be established and prices fixed all in accordance with a central over-all program.

2. Rationing and price control cannot be made effective except through the direct and fullest participation of labor—with labor given the highest responsibility in the formulation of policy and in actual administration at all levels from the top policy-forming bodies to the local price and rationing boards.

3. All essential commodities should be rationed without delay before stocks are exhausted. The rationing authority must be centralized and the existing division of authority and overlapping jurisdiction ended. Rationing cannot be conducted only at the retail level. The stocks of packers and distributors must be equitably rationed to wholesalers and retailers.

4. Every rationed commodity should be regulated by fixed ceiling prices based on fixed quality standards and both prices and standards should be adequately enforced. This requires a simplification of standards and a sharp reduction in the variety of qualities and grades of goods produced. The elimination of unessential and luxury commodities will be of assistance in this connection.

5. Definite dollar-and-cents ceilings should be placed on all commodities and services, applicable to all sellers and suppliers; ceilings should permit the average producer; retailers and other distributors should be allowed mark-ups to cover the operating costs of the reasonably efficient retailer (or distributor); regional differentials should be considered where justified by higher transportation charges or other factors—or government subsidies may be employed to eliminate such differentials.

6. Subsidy payments should be used wherever other appropriate means are not available to hold the ceiling price and obtain adequate output.

Soviets Deny Nazis Withdrew Troops

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 16.—The Soviet Information Bureau yesterday denied that several German SS divisions, had been withdrawn from the Eastern front, as alleged the other day by a correspondent of the London Daily Express.

The Bureau said that the British paper's estimate of "a total of 40 divisions removed from Russia and dispatched to Germany and the occupied countries" had "nothing in common with the reality, and willingly or unwillingly misleads public opinion."

The Information Bureau recalled its own statement of Jan. 31 which

reported "that in addition to the troops the German command has transferred from the west earlier, since the end of Nov. 19, more infantry and three tank divisions have been transferred from the West, including 11 divisions from Germany and 11 from France, Belgium and Norway. In addition, nine German divisions were enroute from the West to the Soviet German Front."

"Since Jan. 31," the Soviet Information said, "six of these nine German divisions have been discovered fighting on the Soviet German Front."

"Following are the numbers and names of the divisions that arrived

from France on the Soviet German Front after Jan. 31 last: the 711th, 385th and the 333rd infantry divisions; and tank divisions SS "Reich" and "Adolf Hitler."

"The Soviet forces have inflicted heavy losses on these German formations and have taken prisoner men of these divisions. In an effort to improve their position on the Soviet German Front the German command was compelled to withdraw divisions from France and the other occupied countries and dispatch them to the East."

"By publishing statements which have nothing in common with reality the Daily Express willingly or unwillingly misleads public opinion."

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

In this column last week we referred to the relationship between absenteeism and productivity. Absenteeism, in turn, is closely related to the incidence of accidents and occupational diseases and the extent of sickness among the workers. If production is to be steadily increased under the war program, the campaign against accidents, excessive fatigue and industrial diseases must be greatly intensified.

ILLNESS AND WORK ABSENCES

Absences due to illness of workers are often the result of fatigue that comes from the strain of too long hours of work. Studies of the problem by L. Ascher in 1936 and by Leon Henderson in 1938 found a close correlation between working hours above a certain minimum and the increase in sickness among workers.

Official studies, made both in Great Britain and the United States, have shown also that the 48-hour guaranteed work week will result in the best production over a prolonged period of time.

The cost of absences due to sickness in American industry in one year, calculated in man-hours, it has been estimated by the Industrial Health Committee, New York City, would be sufficient to construct 52 battleships. And this time lost annually is about 50 times the time lost through strikes in all industries even in a pre-war year.

The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that industry loses at least 2.6 billion hours each year as a result of illness of employees.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES OF WARTIME

The increase of occupational diseases in time of war is also a contributing factor making for more absenteeism and a consequent cut in production. Special hazards to the worker's health result from the use of substitute materials, resulting from wartime shortages. In the manufacture of munitions, for example, and in other essential war industries, commercial grades of toxic are important. As a result, the forthcoming Labor Fact Book 6 of Labor Research Association points out, "some industries have been unable to obtain toxic for use in manufacturing and have substituted the more poisonous benzol."

"As benzol evaporates easily and at low temperatures, adequate exhaust ventilation and other preventive measures are considered imperative to safeguard the health of workers employed in industries where it is used. . . . This poison is especially injurious to women workers."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS INCREASE

Total figures on the number of workers killed in industrial accidents, from the most reliable source, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are not yet available for 1942. This government agency found that in the full year of 1941 more than 2,180,000 workers were injured in industrial accidents. Of this total 19,200 were killed and 100,000 were permanently disabled.

The accident frequency rate, which is a measure of the average number of injuries per million hours worked, was 14 per cent higher in 1941 than in 1940. It was estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the total time lost in 1941 brought a production loss equivalent to full-time employment for a year of more than 800,000 workers.

Counting both fatal and non-fatal accidents to workers, the loss of time, material and damaged machinery involved in industrial accidents in 1942, the National Safety Council (employer-financed research agency) estimates, would add up to the production of about 22,000 heavy bombers.

LOSSES ON THE HOME FRONT

Estimates of industrial deaths and injuries by National Safety Council run lower than the more comprehensive coverage of the government figures. But its figures at least show the trend. Its 1942 estimates have already been made public. They indicate that the number of workers killed on the job in this country has risen from around 17,000 in 1940 to 18,000 in 1941 (note this is 1,200 below the government estimate based on a wider coverage) and to 18,500 in 1942.

Number of workers injured has also shown a rise in this period, according to the estimate of the same employers' agency. The rise is indicated in the following table:

WORKERS INJURED ON THE JOB

1940	1,410,000
1941	1,570,000
1942	1,750,000

The final figures are not yet available, but the Safety Council estimates also that the total number of man-days lost through accidents to workers, both on and off the job, in 1942 was well above the 1941 total of 480,000,000. It is roughly estimated at more than 500,000,000 man-days last year.

COMPARISON WITH CASUALTIES IN ARMED FORCES

The estimated number of workers killed in both on-the-job accidents and off-the-job accidents in 1942 was about 47,500, according to the National Safety Council. In addition there were around 4,000,000 workers injured in accidents both on and off the job. These figures may be compared with the 58,307 casualties—including those killed, wounded and missing—in the armed forces of the United States in the period since Pearl Harbor.

When the American troops come to closer grips with the enemy on Tunisian and later on European battlefields, the war casualty lists will grow. But already we can point to casualty lists on the home production fronts that are shocking to those who realize the preventability of industrial accidents.

The medical consultant of the National Association of Manufacturers recently stated that on an average, 11,000 war workers were killed or injured on and off the job every day since Pearl Harbor. He went further and attributed the toll of crippling accidents partly to the fatigue and malnutrition of workers. Three-quarters of the wage-earning families of the country, he admitted, would be classified as ill-fed, according to recommended dietary standards.

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President—Leah F. Rosen
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Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7884

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